The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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W. H. Rulkoetter. 1902

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Book Money

HOW CAN I MAKE MY BOOK MONEY GO FARTHEST?

This is a question that every Book Lover is constantly grappling with. **The Union Library Association** solves this perplexing question in an ideal manner, for the Association was organized for the distinct purpose of money saving to book-buyers everywhere.

In short, the Association is a Union of **Book Lovers, Reading Clubs** and **Public Libraries,** associated together for the purpose of money saving; the Association acting as wholesale purchasing agents for its members, procuring whatever they may desire in the Book, Stationery, or Periodical line.

The following letter will probably explain better what the Association is doing for book-buyers than anything we might be able to say in limited space. It is from Mr. W. A. Lewin, the Virginia representative of Messrs. John E. Hurst & Co., the largest wholesale Dry Goods House in Baltimore. Writing from Baltimore, Md., under date of May 15th, 1901, he says:

"I have known the Manager of the Union Library Association for the past twenty years, and have been buying books through the Association to a more or less extent for the past fifteen years; in fact, almost ever since it was organized.

"During a recent visit to New York I made a considerable purchase of books from the Association, and although I felt that I had saved considerable money on my purchases, still, in order to fully test the price saving, I, upon my return to Baltimore, wrote for prices to four of the largest book-selling establishments in New York, including two Department Stores, a Second-Hand Establishment and a regular Book Store. **My list aggregated at retail prices $74.00 and the best offer I got from any of the four sources was $52.65, WHILE THE ASSOCIATION'S PRICES AGGREGATED ONLY $33.64.** My list was selected from the various departments of Standard Literature, and I regard it as a good test of the saving that may be made by buying through the Association, especially as the prices quoted to me by the Association were no better than the Association would extend to any other member, *being their* **regular Catalogue rates.**

"I have carefully watched the growth of the Association from a small beginning up to its present immense proportions, and knowing the management of the Association as I do, and from personal experience what the Association can do for its members, **I can fully and conscientiously recommend buyers in all parts of the country to become members."**

MEMBERSHIP FREE—Limited Offer

The Association has always charged an annual membership fee, but in order to largely increase our membership by January 1, we will give a membership, without any charge whatever, to any one who will send to us the regular publication price of any one of the following books. We have been careful to select only popular and desirable books, and they are, of course, the regular copyrighted editions published by such leading houses as Harper & Bros., Chas. Scribner's Sons, The Macmillan Co., etc. Our offer is as follows:

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The **Above Books** in all cases to be sent **postage** or **expressage paid** by the Association. It will readily be seen how liberal is our proposition—you simply purchase one of the above-named works at retail price and obtain a **three-year** membership, when you will be enabled to purchase any of the **tens of thousands** of other books at **wholesale price** with the exception of such books as are sold **net** according to the rulings of the A. P. A.

This offer will not appear again, so it will be necessary to **act immediately,** especially as no orders will be accepted the postmark of which is **later than January 1st, 1902.**

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WHY I PAINTED THE LIFE OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST.

BY J. JAMES TISSOT.

I wanted to know the truth—to see Jesus of Nazareth as He walked and talked in His native haunts. And then to give back to the millions of my fellow-Christians this real conception of the Founder of the Faith. If I spent ten years in the Holy Land, treading in the very footsteps of the Saviour, it was only that I myself might better realize all that He was, all that He did, before I give it to the world. Day by day, hour by hour, the facts grew dearer to me. I was moved by the consciousness that I was looking at the same rocks, the same trees, that had been reflected in the eyes of the Saviour, and as I walked along those paths in which He must have trod, I could not always restrain the tears.

I had studied the Gospels until I knew them by heart, and had located as nearly as I might every act of that Divine One who came on earth to save mankind. It was necessary for me to restore the Temple of Jerusalem in order that I might place the Child Jesus there. To do this properly, I had to study the Talmud of the Jews, as well as the Old Testament, and examine the ruins of the ancient buildings found beneath modern Jerusalem. To understand the life of Jesus, it is requisite to grasp the civilization of the Jews of His time. All of this I have tried to put into my pictures. Over and over again I visited each sanctified spot. I wandered along the banks of the Jordan and saw the spot where John had baptized his Master. I walked around the shores of Lake Tiberius seeking those rocks from which, tradition said, Christ had preached. I saw the spot where Peter's boat had been moored, and at last understood why He had "gone up into the boat to preach," for the shore was so level that there was no other elevation from which Jesus could have spoken.

I have grouped my pictures in several sections, devoted to the "Holy Childhood," the "Ministry," "Holy Week," the "Passion" and the "Resurrection," to avoid all confusion and present the career of Jesus on earth in its natural order. My desire was to make Him live again before the eyes of all men in order that Christians might understand Him better and worship Him more truly. So that the greatest possible number of persons might see and even own the pictures, I have had them reproduced in book form.

I have found it necessary to put aside all of the pictures of Jesus painted by the great artists of various ages, not because they were not great paintings, but because they were not the Christ. It is impossible to go back 1900 years in the West and try to reproduce the life of that distant period with accuracy; but in the Orient, where customs change slowly, where progress has been almost entirely unknown, it was not impossible, having before me the descendants of the very people among whom Christ had lived, to paint the pictures of their ancestors.

There is not a stroke in my pictures, nor a color, which is not based upon good reasons. If I have painted Jesus in flowing robe of white, it is because He could have worn no other color, and the all-enveloping garb, tradition states, was necessary if the Christ was to avoid creating the sensation which His shining body would have brought about.

I have begun at the very beginning of that marvellous history, when it was revealed to the parents of John the Baptist that he was to be the forerunner of the Messiah.

Jesus has been kept too far away from the minds and hearts of men. If by my pen and pencil I have made Him more real to the millions who worship Him from afar, I have accomplished my purpose.

The very thing which every Christian most desires—to know all he can about Jesus and His life—has been denied him heretofore. If all men could only know how great was the sorrow and suffering of the "Son of God," devotion to Christianity would be universal instead of partial.

It is in the hope that I, perhaps, may be the humble instrument to accomplish something of this work that I have sent my pictures, my life of Jesus, into the world.

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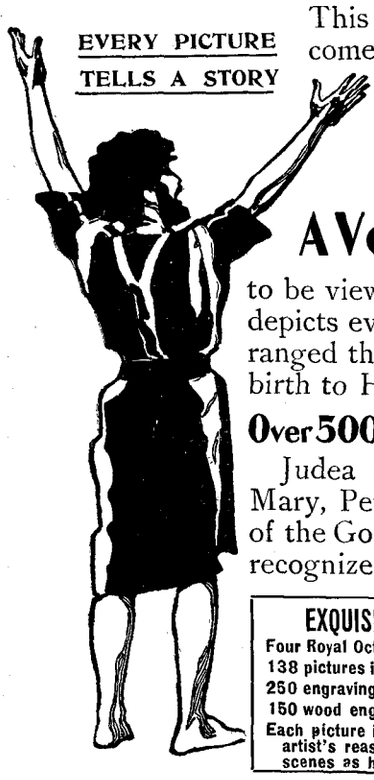

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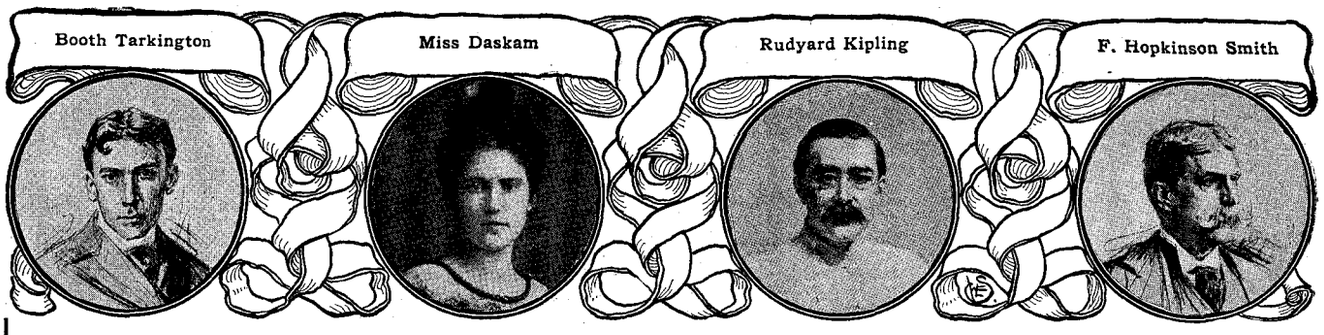

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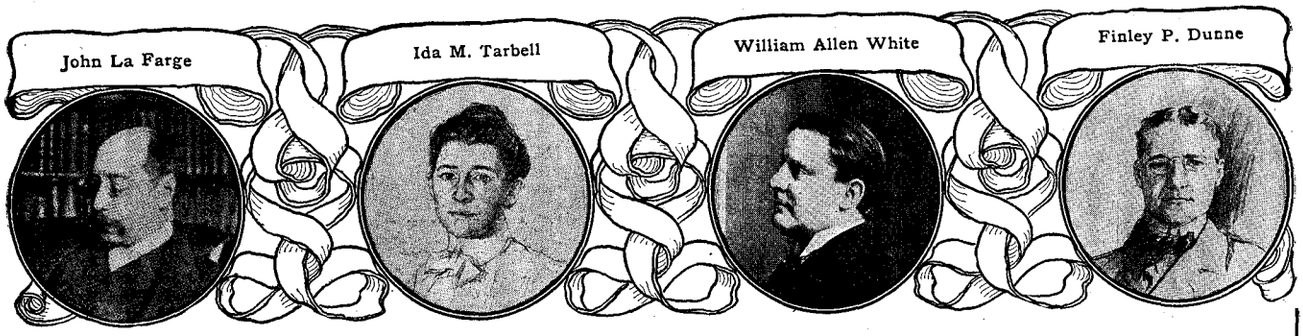

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Edison and His New Storage Battery, an invention which is almost revolutionary in character, will be the subject of an article by RAY STANNARD BAKER.

The Marvels of Modern Surgery will be described by SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS, and he will show what great progress has been made toward prolonging human life.

Marconi's Latest Discoveries in Wireless Telegraphy, as told by himself, will disclose some matters never before revealed to the public.

Pioneer Fights and Fighters

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY will furnish articles on Daniel Boone, David Crockett, Sam Houston, Kit Carson, George Rogers Clark, John Sevier—the men who built the foundations of the present United States and carried the frontier farther and farther west.

Fiction

Rudyard Kipling. New Stories in the old virile manner.
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F. Hopkinson Smith. Tale of a typical American Sea Captain.
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Hamlin Garland. Indian Stories, picturesque and realistic.
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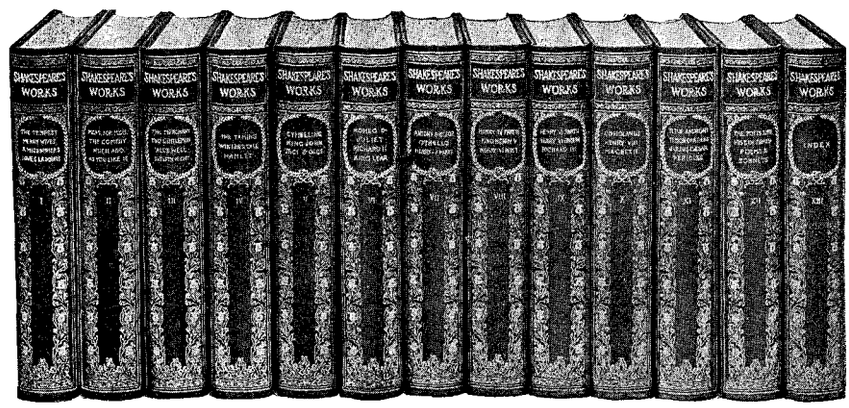

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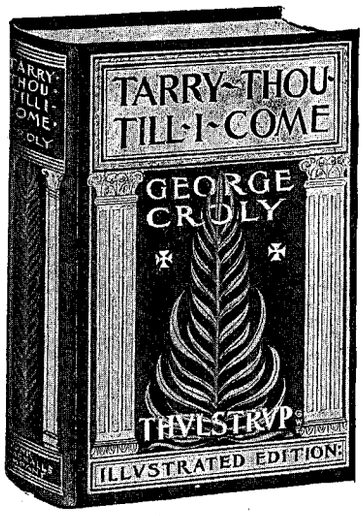

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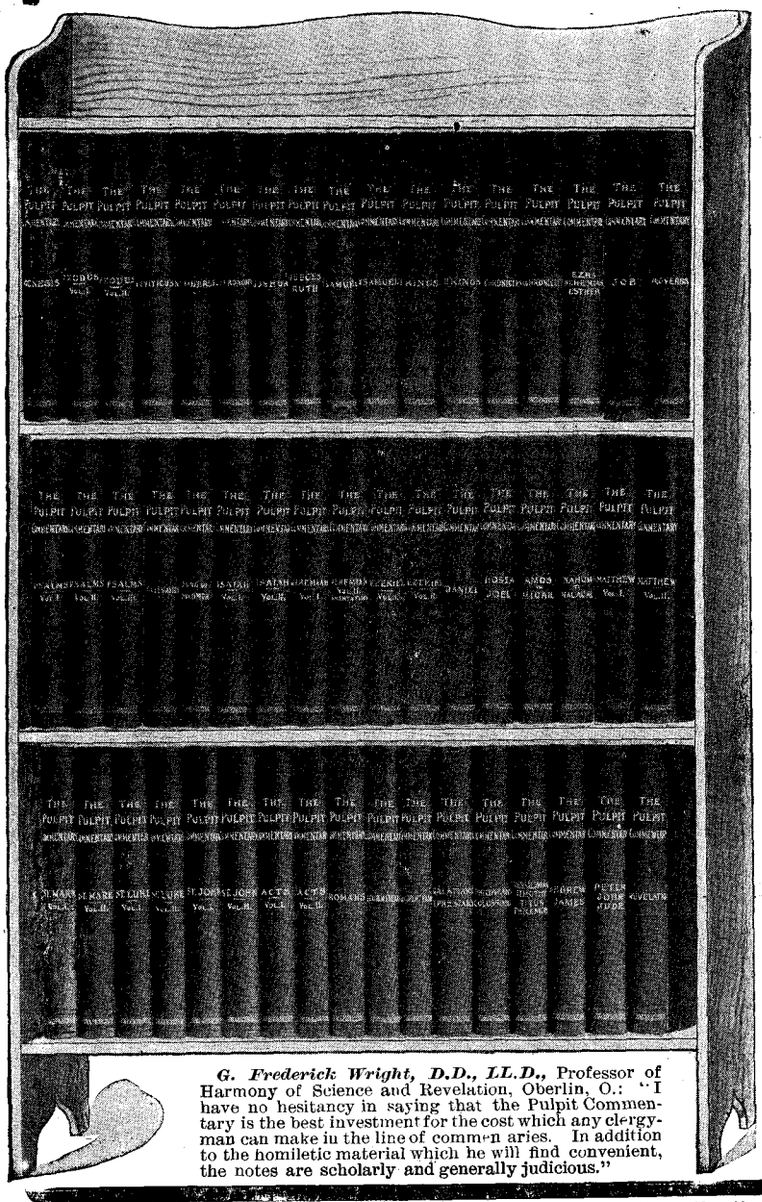

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SPIRIT AND METHOD OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S APPOINTMENTS.

ALTHO the opinion is freely expressed that the Senators regard with anything but an amiable temper the President's new policy in making appointments, the newspapers are practically a unit in their enthusiastic approval. "Every day or two," says the Detroit *News*, "he rattles the dry bones of precedent and causes sedate Senators and heads of departments to look over their spectacles in consternation." The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) declares that he "is clearly in the right, and if he stands to his guns, the country will strengthen his hands." New proofs of the President's determination to appoint only fit men to office are of almost daily occurrence. His appointments of Democrats in the South when suitable Republicans can not be found; his appointment of an independent Republican for collector of the port of New York and of anti-Addicks men in Delaware; his restoration of the civil-service rules in relation to 1,500 places in the War Department which had been taken out by President McKinley's sweeping order of May, 1899, when General Alger was Secretary; and his emphatic statement that in making appointments in the army, the navy, and the colonies he will exclude political influence of every sort, direct or indirect, have made a decided impression. "There is something inspiring," says the Minneapolis *Times* (Ind.), "in the contemplation of a President who is not one whit affrighted at the crack of the party lash, and who, having declared his convictions on the printed page and from the rostrum, announces with politeness, but fixedness, his intention to mark his course as chief executive in the straight path he blazed before attaining that position." And the Topeka *Capital* (Rep.) remarks: "The people who pay the taxes which provide the salaries of clerks and other public servants will back up the President in demanding that these servants earn their wages." The new course "marks a change of policy from what has been going on for several years," observes the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) declares that it is "as radical a change from his predecessor's policy as can be imagined."

Perhaps the best characterization of the President's policy that has appeared is found in the following editorial in Postmaster-General Smith's paper, the Philadelphia *Press*:

"President Roosevelt has developed a distinct, clearly marked, and individual policy with reference to his appointments. He has neither overlooked the just claims of party nor forgotten his past efforts for reform. He has refused to be led into any such breach with the recognized organization in each State as has crippled the usefulness and influence of some of his predecessors, and he has insisted upon such a level of selection as justifies every plea he has made in the past for the reform of the public service and every effort for its improvement. He has left by this course the impression on the whole country that his first purpose and desire in every selection is to do right and deal justly by the circumstances surrounding each selection, and, doing this, he is careless of consequences.

"No one course has been followed. No party or reform shibboleth has been applied as a test. In the South he has unhesitatingly taken the best man he could obtain outside of the Republican party when there was lack inside of the party of a man precisely suited to the post to be filled. In the North, where no such lack existed, he has made selections from within the party. He has consulted with all. He has heard all. He has frankly recognized the claims of party leaders to give party advice. He has refused to antagonize any one or to be controlled by any one. And when all was over he has acted as the President of the United States.

"He has made no appointments to which any party leader could take offense, but he has insisted on taking a broad view of party relations, and he has recognized and acted on the conclusion that in a great State like New York or a small State like Delaware party responsibility and party claims can not be narrowed to a single man, and confined to a single group or limited to a single following. All Republicans working for and in the party, possessing its confidence and holding office through its call and choice, must be considered in selections for office, and the manifest justice of this has made it both unwise and inexpedient for any man and any leader publicly to object to this broad catholic and impartial policy.

"The army, the navy, and the colonial service of the country President Roosevelt has recognized as being essentially non-partizan and non-political. The President has sought, as have few Presidents, to cut off from these selections social as well as political influence, and of the two, every man familiar with the army and the navy knows that social influence has been, in the army and navy, both more deleterious and more dangerous than political, ten times over. The worst appointments in our military service have had an insidious social influence behind them. In the army, the navy, and colonial service President Roosevelt purposes to recognize no claim whatever based on political influence or a social pull.

"Even where politics should have its due and just right in appointments possessing political relations or political traditions the good of the service is placed first, and not a man in the country has doubted that the best man has been sought, found, and appointed at all costs and all hazards. Such a course raises these selections from mere opportunism to a discharge of sworn duty, and he mistakes greatly if he does not see that the broad level of the American people is rising as the tide rises to this assertion of duty and principle."

"But," remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), "President Roosevelt is likely to find that his announced policy

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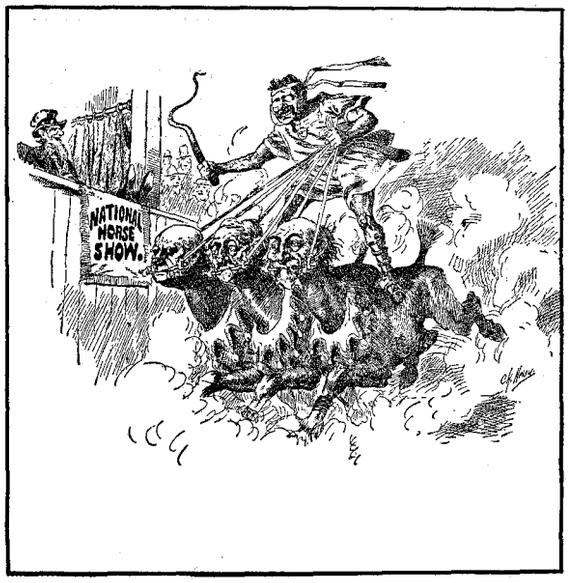
is easier to proclaim than to carry into effect." The Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says:

"Stories of a senatorial combination to 'hold up' all the President's nominations until he recedes from his present stand are already heard, and no one doubts that the early days of the session will see an attempted revolt against the President like that which made Mr. Cleveland's second term memorable.

"Trying to be a real President and to enforce the promotion and appointment of the fittest men, naturally brings about a return of the conditions which made Mr. Cleveland so little liked



UNCLE SAM: "Speaking of horse shows——"
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

by the Senators and members of Congress. It may safely be predicted that the ardent Mr. Roosevelt will come into collision, attended by considerable violence, with many if not a majority of the Senators of the United States. The new President is going to try to let military ideas instead of political ideas govern in the administration of the army. This was enforced by Mr. Cleveland and was a source of much of the dislike which Congressmen felt for him. The result can hardly fail to be the same in the case of Theodore Roosevelt. . . . . .

"Isn't it queer that there seems to be no such thing as a resolute spirit of reform and the quality of tact in the same man? Why can not a man be a reformer without thumping the table, 'reading the riot act,' treading on all the corns in sight, and causing a general desire on the part of nearly everybody in politics to 'do' him? President Cleveland, with all his excellent purposes, was a master of the art of how not to get on with the average party politician, but the present occupant of the White House seems to be showing a much greater capacity in that sort of achievement. . . . We venture to doubt whether in the long run more actual good may not be accomplished by McKinley's methods than by those herewith described."

German-American Press on Tammany's Defeat and Sunday Saloons.—The immense German population in New York City, to judge from the expressions of the German-American papers in the metropolis, are very well pleased with the result of the recent election in New York, and confidently hope that the "reforms" will include a reform of the excise law, in the direction of Sunday opening of saloons. The *New Yorker Revue* declares that the Fusion victory "would have been impossible without the votes of those who believe in the greatest measure of popular liberty consistent with the public welfare, and who felt certain that there will be no intolerance under Mayor Low"; and it makes clear what it means by saying: "The time is ripe for a thorough revision of the present excise laws, a revision that will permit the opening of the saloons during certain hours of Sunday, and mean the end of the Raines law." The *Staats-Zeitung*, however, has little hope that the legislature at Albany will change the excise law into sanction of Sunday opening; but it says: "In the mean time, we have the assurance that the new mayor, through the appointment of a broad-minded man for commissioner of police, will do all he can to improve the conditions, which in the end will be remedied without the help of the State legislature." The *Grosse New Yorker Zeitung* places great hope in the new mayor, and looks for a straightforward business administration; and the *Herold* and *Freie Presse* join in the rejoicing over the Tammany defeat. The Socialist *New Yorker Volkszeitung*, too, says that "since we could not elect our own candidates we can view the result with equanimity," especially the defeat of Tammany, which it calls "the corrupt and unspeakable." And the *Morgen Journal*, the German edition of the New York *Journal*, observes that the result "is perhaps better so," for "the unhealthy, the vicious elements in the great Democratic organization of New York would have viewed a victory for the Democratic idea as a victory for themselves."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE COMING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

THE next session of Congress opens on Monday, December 2, and the newspapers are already commenting extensively on the business that is likely to come up for consideration. The question of the admission of the Territories to statehood was treated in our pages last week, and in the present issue separate articles are devoted to the subjects of reciprocity, the isthmian canal, and Chinese exclusion. Another problem that is almost sure to be presented to Congress is that involved in the proposed shipping subsidy. Says the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.):

"Next in importance to the canal is the preparation for covering its waters with ships of commerce flying the American flag. The peaceful invasion of foreign markets by our expanding trade is continually going on, but the fruits of that invasion will be far from satisfactory unless this country of ours carries the goods in American vessels. A conservative and intelligent subsidy bill must be passed if we are to compete with the subsidized ships of England and Germany.

"Our great shipping ports must be cared for, too. The river and harbor bill of last Congress failed, and with it the necessary appropriations for the Delaware River were lost. Philadelphia is actually suffering for want of the contemplated deeper channel to the sea. Millions are needed and must be had for various harbors and rivers."

There are other matters, too, to which the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) directs attention, as follows:

"About the most serious problems likely to come up before the next session of Congress will arise from our relations with Cuba and the Philippines. Altho the Government is proceeding with the task of forming a free and independent government in Cuba, it is the general belief that a powerful undercurrent exists in favor of annexation. With respect to the Philippines, some sort of permanent legislation is likely to be proposed for the government of the archipelago. There can scarcely be any hope that the islands will ever be left to work out their own destiny, hence the guerrilla warfare with its constant expenses and risks must be kept up until the insurgents are finally worn out. . . . . .

"Proposed material increases in the navy are also looming up as important problems to come before Congress. A very large increase in the naval appropriations will be asked for, and as the arguments advanced in favor of such increase are eminently sound, it is not easy to see how Congress can escape authorizing at least a considerable proportion of the enlarged demands. . . . .

"Altho the revision of the tariff has been advocated to the extent of the elimination of some of the duties, there now appears to be good reason to believe that there will be no tariff tinkering during the session soon to commence. The fact that the revenues now exceed the expenditures is being used as an argument in favor of a reduction of tariff duties, but it would be so much

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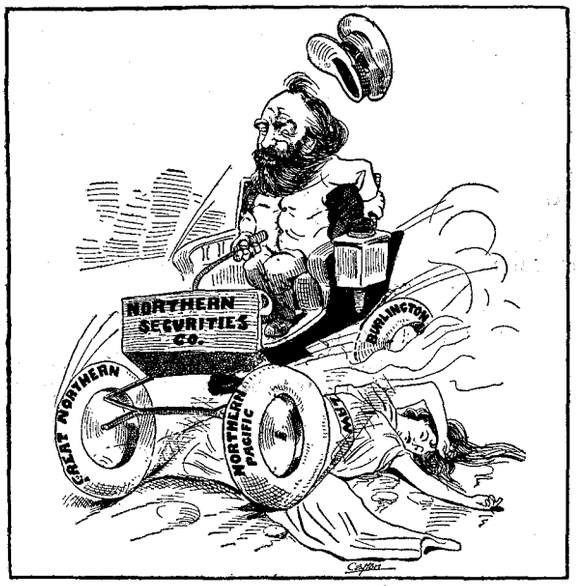
easier to reduce the revenue by the complete removal of the special war taxes that the disturbance to business interests which would result from tariff tinkering would not be justified."

The present large surplus in the Treasury, which it is estimated will amount to $130,000,000 by the close of the current fiscal year, makes possible a reduction in taxation to the amount of many millions of dollars. "Whatever reduction shall be made either as to the customs duties or the internal revenue," says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "the abatement should be upon the ordinary necessities and for the common good."

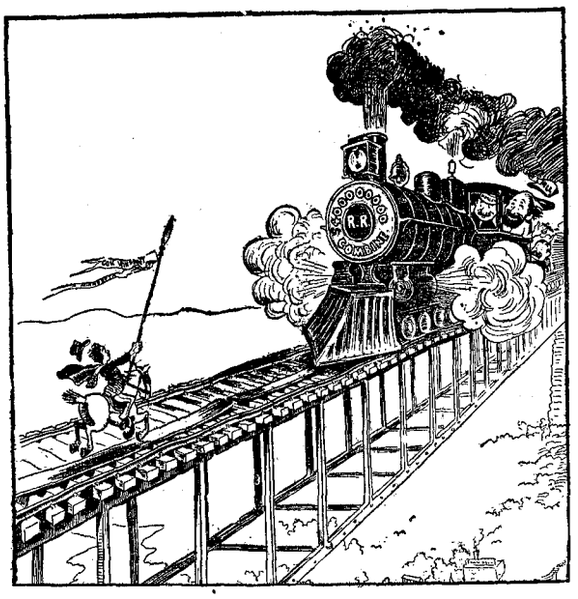
The problem of a Pacific cable, which has claimed so much attention in the past, bids fair to be solved very expeditiously. The Commercial-Pacific Cable Company, acting upon the recent decision of the Attorney-General, has already contracted with an English company to lay a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu, to be completed in ten months at an expense of less than $3,000,000. "There has been so much effort to get Congress to lay this cable at public expense," remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), "that the country should experience a peculiar sense of gratitude to the Commercial-Pacific Company for giving this contract before Congress gets together. The opinion of the Attorney-General was only obtained last month, and this cable will be in actual operation about the time the approaching session of Congress adjourns."

GOVERNOR VAN SANT AND THE RAILROAD RING.

THE declaration of Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, that the Hill-Morgan-Harriman-Gould consolidation of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads is "clearly in open violation of the plain intent and purpose of the law," and that he will "leave no stone unturned to prevent this contemplated consolidation" and will fight it "to the finish," is considered by the newspapers to be the beginning of what may prove to be a great fight to determine which is stronger, the great railroad systems or the state governments. Governor Van Sant has sent letters to the governors of North Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and Nebraska, suggesting cooperation in the fight against the railroad merger, and the governor of Nebraska has declared that "Nebraska will not take a back seat in the enforcement of the law." Most of the States mentioned above have laws forbidding the consolidation of parallel or competing roads, and as the Northern Pacific and Great Northern are undeniably parallel, the law would seem to apply. On the other hand, however, the consolidation is accomplished in such a way as to make it particularly hard to assail. "The Northern Securities Company" has been formed, and the stock of the two roads is to be exchanged for shares in this company,



"THE RIGHT OF WAY."
—*The St. Paul Dispatch.*



VAN SANT DECLARES WAR ON THE $400,000,000 COMBINE.
—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

and a prominent railroad official in New York is quoted as saying that no law can prevent so simple an operation as such an exchange. The Minnesota authorities, however, believe that the courts will consider this merely an evasion of the law, and the Minneapolis *Tribune* recalls that "consolidation of the same two companies was prevented a few years ago, by an action brought against them as foreign corporations in the United States court and carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States." The Minneapolis *Times* declares that the governor "is everlastingly right in his purpose, and in performance thereof shall have support from plain, honest people everywhere—people who can not or will not split hairs with the casuist or seek wisdom from the lips of the sophist, people who know the difference between right and wrong, honesty and its opposite"; and it goes on to say:

"If the governor succeeds in dissolving this merger and in bringing to naught this impudent effort to set the law of the State at defiance, he will do the railways and the stockholders thereof a great service. If the laws we have now are not sufficient to prevent this glaring infraction of the rights of the many in behalf of the interests of the few, then, be assured, the people who, under our form of government, make the laws will pass others, more effective, more stringent, and more obnoxious to railway managers. Messrs. Hill and coadjutors would far better bear the ills they have—ills only so in eyes of greed—than fly to others that they know not of, but can imagine.

"There is nothing to despair of in the situation. This is only a renewal of effort by Mr. Hill, reenforced by Eastern millionaires. He and they have taken counsel together and of great lawyers. They are determined that competition shall not be permitted in the railway field of the Northwest, from the Mississippi to the peaceful sea. They will be defeated as Mr. Hill was aforetime. There are attempts against justice so patently and so everlastingly wrong that they must fail. The consolidation of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern properties is patently and everlastingly wrong and must not be permitted. Governor Van Sant will be justified of the people in any honorable methods pursued to prevent this blow against trade, against fairness, against law."

The Minneapolis *Journal* and *Tribune* both point out, also, that the consolidation, great as it may be, will still be subject

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to state and federal jurisdiction, and can be made to answer for its sins.

The commercial journals do not apprehend that the people of the Northwest will have anything to fear from the "combine." Indeed, *The Wall Street Journal* believes that generosity will be the best policy. It says:

"If the railway companies of the far West can make the people of that section believe that they are to be well treated, and that the advantages of monopoly accrue to them in the form of cheap transportation, the monopoly will stand regardless of the laws on the statute-books.

"It may not be thought worth while to purchase good-will that way, and it may not be possible to do what would be necessary on account of the expense involved in satisfying the demands of unreasonable people, but, if this can be done, it is a sure and safe way to overcome the dangers which will certainly exist for a time as a result of doing indirectly what people, as a result of experience, generally believe to be against public interest. If there is no real trouble for the people, there will be no real trouble for the corporations, no matter what the laws may be."

The New York *Iron Age* thinks that such consolidations will stimulate hostile or "granger" legislation that will drive the railroad systems to appeal to the federal Government for protection, and regulation of contracts and rates. It says:

"This will come about partly as the result of the desire of great consolidations to put themselves under federal protection against state interference, and partly through the competition of rival systems between which satisfactory agreements are impossible. This would be a logical development of the federal scheme of legislation in matters touching interests which have outgrown local control and nationalized themselves as the result of physical growth and expansion of purpose. It does not necessarily, not even probably, lead to government ownership or operation."

HAS THE INQUIRY IMPOVERISHED SCHLEY?

THE report from Washington that the expense of defending himself before the court of inquiry has left Admiral Schley a poor man is stirring up considerable feeling and remark. According to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, "he finds that every cent of the $20,000 which he had expected to leave to his family, in addition to all the prize-money which he will get for his part in the Spanish-American war, has been expended on the inquiry." Upon learning this, the editor of the Knoxville *Sentinel* wired the admiral for permission to open a subscription in his behalf, but the admiral replied that he could not accept the offer, and stated that his expenses had not been so great as reported. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* says that "much surprise was expressed at the Navy Department" at the report of the admiral's impoverishment, as all the expense of witness fees, mileage, etc., was paid by the Government, and the admiral himself was assigned to duty with the court, thus giving him active-list pay, amounting to more than he was receiving under waiting orders when he asked for the investigation. The War Department, says the correspondent, had no right to pay the admiral's counsel fees, but "it is generally understood here that Rayner declined to accept any fee." Julian Hawthorne, writing in the Philadelphia *North American*, remarks that Schley could not well accept money raised by subscription, appropriated by Congress, or realized by the sale of an autobiography, as that would be trading upon the prominence the inquiry has given him. The St. Paul *Dispatch* thinks it would be only right, however, for Admiral Sampson to contribute his prize-money and "Historian" Maclay to give his literary profits to make good Admiral Schley's losses. But the Kansas City *Journal* thinks that Admiral Schley has only himself to blame, for "his personal popularity and his place in history were secure, and there was no good reason for squandering his resources in an effort to be 'vindicated' as to charges which nobody believed in." Says the Denver *News*:

"Considering all the facts of this conspiracy against a brave, capable, and patriotic officer, and in view of the triumphant vindication which evidently awaits him at the hands of the court before which he appeared, the people, who always have believed in him, should demand that Congress reimburse him for the expenses incurred in his trial. Congress should do more. It should legislate into retirement the clique that has been hounding Schley for three years, and thus vindicate for all time to come his standing as an officer and a man."

WEEPING LANDLORDS IN NEW YORK CITY.

"THE landlords are weeping and gnashing their teeth at the prospective expense," said a speaker a few evenings ago at a meeting of the Church Association for the Advocacy of the Interests of Labor, referring to the Fusion victory in New York; and the New York *Real Estate Record and Builder's Guide*, a weekly devoted to the landlords' interests, takes the speaker's words as the text for a defense of their attitude. The sentence quoted above, it says, "was supposed to represent the deserved agony of the landlords when contemplating the pecuniary results to themselves of the provisions of law which require old tenements to be altered to suit the notions of sentimental philanthropy," and "it seemed to be the idea that it was a mighty fine thing to take money out of the pockets of the landlord anyway, and the prospect of endless cheap charity thereby opened out was no doubt particularly fascinating." *The Record and Guide* declares its opinion that the new tenement-house law takes private property without compensation, "and is, therefore, unconstitutional," but if it shall be upheld by the courts, it will ruin many poor and innocent people. It says: "Any broker who handles this class of property could give numerous instances of old people who have the modest savings of a long life of industry invested in a tenement three-fourths mortgaged, and who would simply be pauperized for the remaining brief span of their existence. It is not improbable that these people do contemplate the future with misty eyes and set lips; and who, knowing all the circumstances, can wonder?" The same paper goes on to pay its respects to the charitable people mentioned above as follows:

"The conduct of this association with the name too long to be quoted twice, and those who think with them recalls the story of the Scotchman, who was dining and wining sumptuously and expensively in a public dining-room, and who, thinking he saw reproof in the looks with which he was regarded from the other tables, said: 'My freends, I wush ye to oonderstand that I'm no traveling at my ain expense.' In the same way it is well known how tremendously and lavishly charitable people generally can be when it's 'no at their ain expense.'

"But these good people who believe so heartily and thoroughly in charity and the relief of the poor when it can be done vicariously do not seem to perceive that they are talking rank socialism. That is the term usually applied to propositions for robbing the individual for the benefit of the community, and they are more to be expected from those who worship Johann Most and follow the counsels of Emma Goldman than from bodies that claim to be enlightened and honest. The tenement houses which they think so poorly of were built under sanction of law and ought to have the protection of the State contract. We wonder what they would have said if, instead of being entertained by a picture of the landlord writhing in agony, each of these people, who apparently enjoyed that picture so much, had been asked to contribute from his or her own pocket from one to five thousand dollars to improve the surroundings of the people who dwell in tenement houses. We fancy that then the question would have assumed a new phase in their eyes. Yet that is exactly what the landlord is not merely asked to do, but ordered by law to do. Of course it will be claimed that the landlord has duties toward his tenants which others have not, and the money

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is to be spent upon his own property. Both of these things are true. But every department of the city government has always been keeping the landlord up to his duty toward his tenants; then why, despite building, sanitary, and police laws amended session after session and made more exacting each time, is the landlord found so derelict still, that he has to be punished finally by an ingenious form of confiscation, making him do and pay for a great many things which he does not think necessary, and which the tenants themselves do not ask for, altho, as any one who has had experience with tenants knows, bashfulness is not one of their failings—and the doing and paying for which may ruin him?"

SHALL THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW BE REENACTED?

THE Geary law, excluding Chinese laborers from this country, expires by limitation next May, and, unless a similar law is enacted at the coming session of Congress, the Chinese will have free entry within six months. The agitation for renewal seems to be hottest in California and in Pennsylvania, where the miners fear that the mine-owners will try to prevent the renewal of the law in order to work the mines with Chinese labor. The newspaper sentiment in favor of renewing the law is almost unanimous. One of the few papers that oppose it is the Newark *News*, which says of the Geary act:

"Sagacious observers of the working of this measure, including the majority of government officials, are convinced that it utterly fails to effect its own purpose. It simply does not and can not exclude these immigrants, who manage in one way or another to evade its prohibition. Sooner or later the patient and crafty Celestial gets over the boundary, and it is doubtful whether any practical prohibitory law could ever be executed without costing much more than it gains, even on the assumption that exclusion would be a gain. The fact that such a law must be in effect a dead letter is sufficient to make it an undesirable statute. It accomplishes nothing. It was passed at the instigation of the labor-unions, which are very powerful on the Pacific coast, in spite of the fact that Chinese labor does not take those forms, to any extent, which trades-unionism aims to protect. . . . . .

"Can we afford on the commercial side to continue a policy which alienates a nation whose markets are of the greatest importance to us now and promise almost incalculable probabilities in the not distant future?"

Another paper that favors the admission of the Chinese is the Philadelphia *Record*, which says:

"There are 100,000 Chinese in this country, nearly all adult males—one in 720 of the population—and it is this scarecrow that is shaken in the face of the nation in order to force it into the attitude of self-protection at the same moment it is extending a gunpowder invitation to ten million less civilized Asiatics to come in under the shelter of the flag!

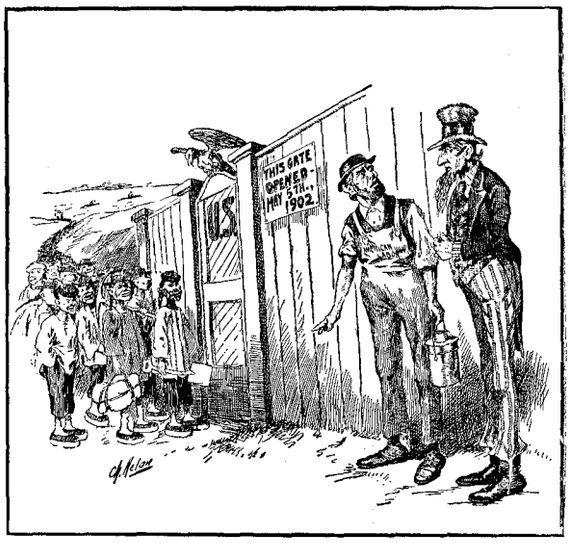
"*The Record* makes these observations not with any expectation of stemming the tide of nativist outcry for the reenactment of the Geary exclusion law—which has been a practical nullity from the time of its passage—but in the hope of reaching the minds of some reasonable persons. The laboring masses have been artfully influenced by the Chinese bugaboo, and political parties have been too cowardly to resist demagogic appeal. There is hardly a doubt that Congress will renew and extend the operation of the exclusion act, and that as a consequence the Chinese who shall come into the country will be skulkers and renegades. These wretches will be smuggled across the Mexican or Canadian border—a peculiar way of getting into the land of the free and the home of the brave, where it is a boast that all men are possessed of the inalienable right to pursue happiness, no matter where they may happen to go in the quest!"

Perhaps the best presentation of the anti-Chinese side of the discussion is an article by J. D. Phelan, mayor of San Francisco, in the current *North American Review*, and many of the newspaper editorials apparently draw their information on the subject from it. He says of the Chinese on the Pacific coast, where half the Chinese in the country are located:

"They work on railroads, in mines, in fields and orchards and forests, crowding out the white laborer everywhere on account of their willingness to work for a smaller wage. That is the experience of the West. As mere laborers, there is little to complain of in them; but for all purposes of citizenship their usefulness ends with their day's work; and whatever they are paid, they are paid too much, because they make no contribution by service or citizenship or family life to the permanent interests of the country.

"The Chinese are to the last degree imitative. They have taken up the skilled work of our white population, and mechanically duplicate it. They are makers of cigars, shoes, shirts, clothing, women's underwear, overalls, children's clothes; they have acquired skill in dentistry and photography; they engage in journalism, commercial electricity, watchmaking, painting, bricklaying; they are carpenters, broom-makers, butchers, and in the culinary arts they particularly excel, supplanting white domestic servants.

"In most of these trades and vocations they have unions which are well known in San Francisco. The Hong Tuck Tong, or Cigarmakers' Union, contains 1,500 members, who are employed



AMERICAN LABOR TO UNCLE SAM: "Are you going to allow those fellows to drive me out of my own country?"
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

throughout California. The Shoemakers' Union has 1,000 members. In Chinatown, San Francisco, evidences of their skilled labor are everywhere seen; and in the business streets of the city proper they have opened numerous stores in their own names, in which they sell their own products and especially women's and children's underwear. White sewing-girls have been driven out of employment; and recently, on the advice of a large dealer in dry-goods who promised support, a philanthropic gentleman assisted in the establishment of a factory for the employment of white girls exclusively, under the charge of a competent superintendent. After a few months' trial it failed, on account of the impossibility of meeting Chinese competition. The Chinese work day and night without cessation, subsisting on the most meager food, and it is physically impossible for white women to turn out goods that will sell against Chinese prices in the open market. This is a very serious phase of the labor question on account of the small number of the fields in which women may profitably work.

"Fruit canneries throughout California give employment to boys and young women; but next door to the consulate occupied by Ho Yow in San Francisco there is an extensive cannery, which is owned and operated by Chinese. They run the steam-engines, they handle the cans and boxes made by Chinese box-makers and carpenters; they pack the fruit; their tinsmith solders the cans. It has been known that when they are short of Chinese labor they employ white boys and girls, who work under

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conditions and amidst surroundings which deprive labor of a great part of its dignity.

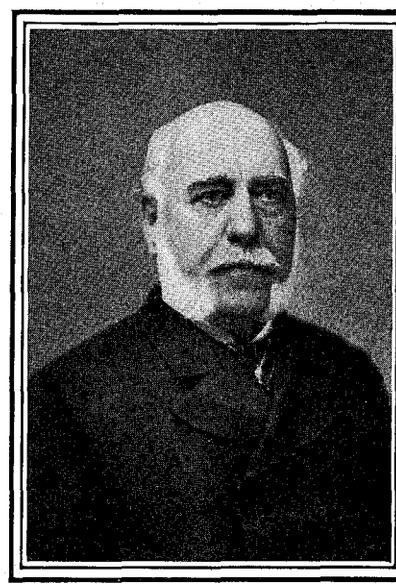
"The only municipal record kept of skilled employment is contained in the assessor's report, which shows the Chinese are engaged in most of the local skilled industries. This report, ending June 30, 1901, is as follows:

	Number.	Whites.	Chinese.
Cigar-box manufactories	5	60	80
Broom manufactories	8	100	90
Cigar manufactories	321	500	800
Chemical works	6	100	40
Clothing manufactories	30	800	250
Fireworks manufactories	1	20	12
Fruit-canning factories	11	2,500	350
Laundries (white, 139; Chinese, 151)	290	1,600	850
Match factories	4	60	20
Shirt factories	40	800	700
Shoe factories	16	700	250
Woolen mills	1	125	20
Women's and children's underwear factories	16	200	570

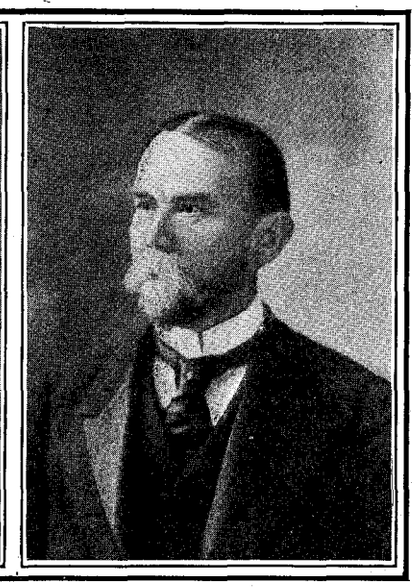
"It is vain, therefore, to claim that Chinese are 'mere laborers or agriculturists.'

"One thing certain is that when they come to this country they know little else than manual labor; but they soon acquire a skill which enables them to compete with the trained American workingman. The Chinese in any considerable numbers are, consequently, a great potential danger to skilled labor. . . . . .

"It is no dream in this day of industrial combinations, when we behold the unrestricted power of capital, to foresee that with the abandonment of the policy of exclusion, land barons, money captains, commercial kings would reduce American labor to the condition of Oriental servility, and to a standard of living no better than that of the Chinese. This certainly would be the inevitable tendency, and I believe, on account of their tractability, the Chinese would be given preference in employment, which would mean the destruction of the American workingman, and, with the destruction of the American workingman, the destruction of the republic."



LORD PAUNCEFOTE



SECRETARY OF STATE HAY.

WHAT THE PRESS THINK OF THE NEW CANAL TREATY.

THERE is a decided contrast between the chorus of praise with which the American press greets the new Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty and the comments (some of them calling for Secretary Hay's resignation) that greeted the former treaty. Under the former treaty the United States was to have no more rights in the canal than other nations, except the right of building and operating it, and other nations were to be invited to join in guaranteeing the neutrality. In the new treaty, as the reports from Washington agree, the United States alone is to guarantee the canal's neutrality, and is to have the right of defending it against a foreign foe in war-time. As the Philadelphia *Press* puts it: "Frankly surrendering all its rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Great Britain leaves the canal, its construction, management, control, and protection to the United States." In short, it appears that the canal is to be as much a United States waterway as the Mississippi River, except that the United States can not discriminate in favor of its own commerce in the matter of tolls. The treaty has not yet been made public, but its general provisions have been allowed to become known unofficially. It is also similarly reported that the Isthmian Canal commission has completed its work, and will report in favor of the Nicaragua route. It seems to be generally assumed by the newspapers that the Senate will ratify the treaty without delay, and that Congress will take the necessary steps for starting the work at once. The Minneapolis *Journal* says:

"It will take ten years to construct the Nicaragua Canal, and, within that time, a live and pushing company could complete the Panama Canal, while Mexico's Tehuantepec transcontinental railway will be completed in two years, offering large advantages to American shippers in the Pacific coast trade. If we are going to have an American canal, the work can not be undertaken too soon. Such a canal has been talked of ever since the days of Cortez, who reported to the Emperor Charles V. that 'immense utility would result from it.' Cortez preferred the Tehuantepec route, where the Mexican Government is now constructing a railway, and which was surveyed as early as 1744. After three hundred years of talk and upon the dawn of the twentieth century, there should be no more Fabianism, but all the mechanical resources available in this era of mechanical triumph should be utilized to actualize the canal, even if it is necessary to adopt the Nicaragua route with its extreme length, enormous engineering works, and numerous essential locks and $200,000,000 construction bill."

A reading of the comments of the British press, as reported by cable, show that, with few exceptions, they regard the treaty favorably. One exception is the London *Chronicle*, which declares that "Lord Landsdowne has surrendered everything without compensation," and another is the London *Globe*, which expresses the belief that "the treaty is far more likely to impair than to strengthen friendliness," for "if British rights on the isthmus have been abandoned without a tangible equivalent, it will not be long before Great Britain is invited to surrender the West Indies and even Canada, as peace offerings to American chauvinism." The majority of the British papers, however, recognize it as a fact that unless the canal is made strictly American, the United States would not build it, and think that it is better to surrender paper treaty rights and have the canal built than to have no canal at all.

"Without hyperbole," says the Springfield *Republican*, "we may say that this canal treaty is the most significant in its bearings upon the status of England in this hemisphere since the treaty by which George III. acknowledged the independence of his American colonies." But, remarks the New York *World*, "Great Britain's compensating advantages are large. She will get the use of the great waterway without contributing a cent toward its construction or being obligated for its defense—and at toll-rates reduced to a minimum. Remembering that about one-half of the entire merchant shipping tonnage of the world is under her flag, these advantages are of substantial value." "The canal will, for the most part, be a commercial enterprise," remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and its use in war-time will

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be the exception. But its military features are the main subjects of comment. The Brooklyn *Eagle* says:

"Perhaps fortifications will be built. Perhaps not. Every naval expert whose opinion is worth considering has declared that fortifications will be anything but a good investment. The canal will have many locks. All of them must be in working order or the waterway will be 'out of business.' A single charge of dynamite would serve the purpose. Every sea-fighter of prominence declares that the real defense must be at sea, that shore batteries will count for little, that the floating fortifications of the United States will count for much. If this be true, and contentions to the contrary have not been forthcoming, the Senate's triumph is of sentimental value. However, all's well that ends well. We have the privilege of building fortresses, but it by no means follows that it will be exercised."

DRINK BILL OF THE NATIONS.

SOME interesting statistics have recently been published by the Board of Trade of Great Britain and Ireland, showing the consumption of alcoholic liquors during the past year in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States. The following table shows the governmental revenues from alcoholic beverages:

	Net rev. from tax on drink.	Propor. to tot. nat'l revenue.
United Kingdom	$47,870,000	36 per cent.
France	22,034,000	19 " "
Germany	13,717,000	18 " "
United States	39,968,000	29 " "

The consumption of wine in the four countries is given thus:

	Total consump., gals.	Per hd., gals.
United Kingdom	15,816,800	9.39
France	983,158,000	25.40
Germany	81,834,000	1.45
United States	25,346,000	0.33

The following table shows the consumption of beer:

	Total consump., gals.	Per hd., gals.
United Kingdom (1900)	1,298,756,000	31.7
France (1900)	238,194,000	6.2
Germany (1899)	1,527,878,000	27.5
United States (1899)	934,210,000	13.3

The amount of spirits consumed is given as follows:

	Total consump., gals.	Per hd., gals.
United Kingdom (1900)	45,890,000	1.12
France (1900)	78,452,000	2.02
Germany (1900)	107,100,000	1.94
United States (1899)	81,000,000	1.06

"The figures are likely to surprise people who are unfamiliar with the subject," remarks the Chicago *Inter Ocean*. While France more than maintains her old reputation as the greatest wine-consuming country of the world, it is found that the *per capita* consumption of beer in the United Kingdom is greater by about four per cent. than in Germany, which has generally been considered preeminently the beer-drinking country. "Contrary to the popular idea, Germany takes the lead as the consumer of strong drinks," comments *The Inter Ocean*, "and notwithstanding the reputation of our people as whisky drinkers, we consume a less quantity of ardent spirits *per capita* than any of the others." The Topeka *Capital* says:

"It is evident that there is plenty of work for the temperance societies of the world to do, when not only is the use of alcoholic drinks excessive and intemperate in most civilized countries, but it is steadily on the increase. In England, for example, altho twelve years ago as much beer was consumed *per capita* as is now consumed in the United States, yet in these twelve years the consumption has increased nearly 50 per cent. *per capita* and a good deal more than 50 per cent. in total volume."

NET RESULTS OF THE RECIPROCITY CONVENTION.

THE majority of newspapers seem to take either a sad or a humorous view of the resolutions into which the Reciprocity Convention in Washington last week crystallized its opinion on the topic for which it was called together. In these resolutions the convention recommended that reciprocity treaties be negotiated, "but only where it can be done without injury to our home interests of manufacturing, commerce, or farming"; and

THE DINGLEY TWINS.
—*The Detroit Tribune.*

it recommended that a "Department of Commerce and Industries" be added to the President's Cabinet, and suggested that "a reciprocity commission be created as a bureau of this new department." It is the first clause quoted above that fixes the attention of the press. "Some industries must concede something," says the Chicago *Post* (Ind.), "or reciprocity is a mockery and a delusion"; and the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) remarks: "It appears that everybody was in favor of reciprocity in the abstract, and so long as there is no attempt to put it into practise." It seems to the New York *Tribune*, a strongly Republican and Protectionist journal, that the resolutions "suggest somewhat the tradition about being in favor of a law but against its enforcement. The convention declared itself to be in favor of reciprocity. But at the same time it practically declared itself to be against the processes through which reciprocity is to be effected." And as to the commission suggested in the last clause of the resolutions quoted, *The Tribune* says: "That would seem to mean the practical abandonment of all pending treaties and the nullification of all that has been done by the present Reciprocity commissioner." "We take it for granted," observes the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "that this sounds the death-knell of all the reciprocity treaties." The New York *Sun* (Rep.) remarks that the convention "was wrongly named," and that "it was not a reciprocity, but an anti-reciprocity convention." The New York *Journal of Commerce* declares that the convention "ignominiously collapsed," and the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) calls it a "wretched," and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) a "melancholy" failure. The New York *Herald* (Ind.) compares its resolutions with the well-known lines:

"'Mother, may I learn how to swim?'
'Yes, my dearest daughter;
Hang your clothes on a hickory limb,
But don't go near the water.'"

Such uncompromising high-tariff papers as the New York *Press* (Rep.) and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), however,

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quote the resolutions with the heartiest approval. *The Press* says:

"When we view these delegates spurning every one of the proffered advantages of a reciprocity which might benefit their own interests to the impoverishment of their countrymen, and compare their enlightened self-interest with the narrow greed of the Cobdenite manufacturers, to which was sacrificed the agriculture of England, and to the short-sighted selfishness of the Agrarian Junkers, to which are being immolated the artisans of Germany, we see that the best part of Yankee commercial genius is not in mere push nor alertness, but in breadth of view and depth of sympathy."

And *The Inquirer* says:

"The main thing to be noted at this time is the unmistakable manner in which the convention has stood up for the continuance of the protective policy, and tho that, perhaps, is no more than was to be expected, it is yet cause for the deepest gratification. The danger was that a controlling number of the members of the convention might discern a personal advantage in promoting in various directions such a departure from protective principles as would help their own business, and that they would be led by selfish interest to do this without regard to the circumstance that the departure advocated, while helping them, would hurt others. It speaks well alike for the public spirit of the convention that if some were conscious of this temptation none yielded to it, for, altho the vote was not unanimous, altho there were two members who cast negative ballots, those two as avowed free traders are not to be counted in this reckoning. . . . . .

"The insidious advocates of free trade have been disseminating the idea that even among manufacturers the feeling was gaining ground that the necessity for protection was passing away, and that the time was ripe, or nearly so, for a change in our fiscal policy. That fallacy has been thoroughly exploded and the explosion has cleared the air. If the holding of the Reciprocity Convention had done no more than that it would have been worth while."

THE BEAUTIFYING OF CITIES.

IN what ways may American cities be beautified, and by whom? The problem, says Mr. Charles H. Caffin (*World's Work*, November) confronts each community differently. In each there are features to be preserved and some to be improved or removed. But in all the object to be arrived at is twofold—"to make the city more adequately express the high ideals of the community and to increase for all, even the poorest of its citizens, the decencies and beauties of life." The writer has this complaint to make at the outset:

"A large number of people, the majority in fact, have no consciousness of the desirability of beauty in a city. With them the highest consideration is the convenience or comfort of the city life; and in these respects such enormous improvements have been made within recent years that the city seems to represent everything that could be desired. 'What is this beauty anyway?' they exclaim. Perhaps they were in Paris during the Exposition when the omnibus system proved itself entirely inadequate to accommodate the crowds who wished to be carried. They come home and rail against the miseries of it and extol the superiority of their own system of rapid transit, tho the latter is not without its drawbacks. Then they did not have a decent steak all the time they were in Paris, and the oysters—but the foreigners don't know what oysters are! Every time it is the conveniences and comforts or the lack of them upon which they harp. The dignity or beauty of Paris, while it can not have escaped their notice at the time, has not been brought home in their hearts as a thing that it would be desirable to emulate in New York. Yet, if they had learnt from the foreigner any wrinkle that would improve their own business they would be quick to adopt it.

"Yet may not this same beauty be just such a wrinkle? I think it is worth to the Parisians about $200,000,000 a year. Paris caters for the world, and its main store in trade is its beauty, which it keeps on increasing, and the treasures of its works of art. Poor impoverished Italy, where would she be today if it were not for the beauty of her cities, much of it created four and five hundred years ago, on which now she is gathering a dividend of $90,000,000 annually?"

In this country, observes Mr. Caffin, the beautifying of cities has been mainly the result of individualism, than which, he thinks, something more is necessary. It is the larger considerations for which he pleads, such as the laying out of streets and open spaces, the beautifying of those already in existence, and of the various public utilities—lavatories, drinking-fountains, lamp-posts, street signs, and the like. A sentiment in favor of beauty must be aroused. "Such sentiment in a democratic city will have to be widespread in order to be effective; equally, it must represent the prevailing conditions by having as its leaders men of standing in the community."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

FOXY.—Perhaps those Leonids are remaining secluded for fear that Mr. Morgan will acquire them.—*The Baltimore American.*

SENATOR TILLMAN says he is tired of talking about some matters. This would seem to make it unanimous.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

LONDON papers rejoice at the downfall of Croker. It looks like rubbing it in to have his home papers gloat over his defeat.—*The Chicago News.*

ONE reason why Mr. Bryan is no longer the idol of the plain people is because so few of the plain people are now idle.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

EVEN if war should become a thing of the past civilized governments would still need their navies to collect their bills from Turkey.—*The Chicago News.*

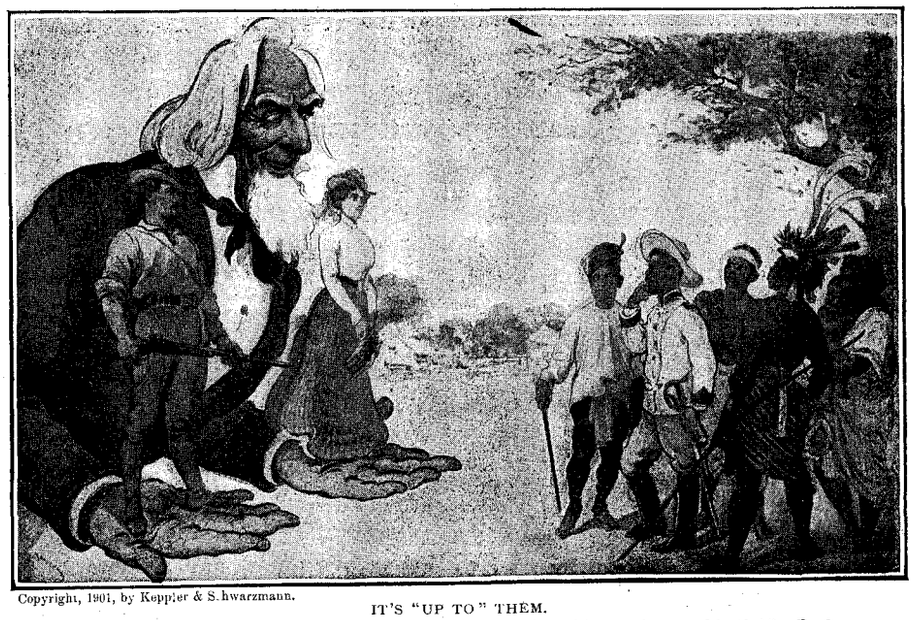
THOSE Englishmen who are telling us how to govern this country would do well to remember that they have had their inning at it.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

SINGULAR that the Sultan seems never to have thought of keeping himself in pocket money by writing for the American yellow press.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE slowness of the Samar islanders to believe in their pacification is accounted for by the limited circulation of Republican newspapers in that region.—*The Crowley* (La.) *News.*

IT is believed to have cost the people of New York $700,000 to defeat Croker. But that's nothing compared to what it would have cost them if they had defeated the other man.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

A NUMBER of papers favor an island for the anarchists, but are not agreed as to the island. How would it do to dump them out in the middle of the ocean and let them select their own island?—*The Kansas City Journal.*



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IT'S "UP TO" THEM.

UNCLE SAM (to Filipinos): "You can take your choice—I have plenty of both!"—*Puck.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

ROSTAND AS A FALLEN IDOL.

EVEN the extraordinary reaction against Kipling in England and the United States, caused by his war poetry and incursion into politics, is hardly a parallel to the campaign against Rostand in France. For years a popular idol, the darling of the theatergoers and the most famous of the younger writers of his country, the youthful academician and brilliant poet-dramatist suddenly finds himself the butt and victim of wellnigh universal ridicule and condemnation. Is he a poet at all? his severer critics ask. Can he use French properly and correctly? Has he dignity, a sense of literary fitness, of the serious and sublime in poetry and art? Some have discovered that he is merely clever, but essentially shallow, commonplace, and absolutely devoid of inspiration.

EDMOND ROSTAND.

All this storm was provoked by the poem composed by Rostand, at the request of the Government, for the occasion of the Czar and Czarina's visit to France. The verses were read at Compiegne by a gifted actress, and seemed to please the imperial guests. But their publication the next morning caused disappointment, astonishment, and contemptuous laughter. Edmond Drumont, the leader of the anti-Semitic party, declared that the ode was an insult to the Czar and a humiliation to French genius, that it was ridiculous, inept, and trivial. Even Rostand's friends admitted that he had utterly failed to rise to the occasion, and had shown lack of imagination and of felicity. Literary and journalistic Paris is still excited over what has been called the Rostand *krach*. One dramatist and critic, Raitif de la Bretonne, writes as follows in *Le Journal:*

"The case of Rostand seems to me both more and less grave than has been represented. It is not deliberately, but involuntarily, that he has made bad verses. He has always made execrable lines. The Compiegne poem contains neither better nor worse verses than does 'Cyrano.' Long since my opinion, and that of all the real poets, was formed upon this point. Ask especially Jean Moréas, Henri de Regnier, and Gustave Kahn."

According to this critic, Rostand is essentially theatrical; he is a comedian himself, skilled in conterfeiting artistic productions and able to impose upon the injudicious. He has no style, no ideas, no depth, and no originality, and can not write a stanza without four errors and several solecisms and wretched puns. Some of the lines pointed out as most absurd and unpoetical are these:

Et pour qu'il n'y ait pas d'erreur
Vous avez avec l'Empereur
Notre cœur pour résidence.

(And that there should be no error, you have, with the emperor, our heart for residence.)

Le sceptre magique des modes,
Du caprice et des nonchaloirs
Retrouvé dans un des tiroirs
D'une des célèbres commodes.

(The last two lines translated read: "Rediscovered in one of the drawers of one of the celebrated chests.")

Un ancien tapis d'Aubusson
Sur un air de vieille chanson
Fredonne: "Rien qu'à la façon
Dont je sens sur moi qu'elle glisse. . . .
Oh! oh! c'est une Impératrice!"

(An old Aubusson carpet, hums over the air of an old song: "Alone from the way I feel she glides over me, oh, oh, it is an empress."

In *Le Bloc*, Clemenceau, more generous than other critics, declares that Rostand has not been undeserving, and that his popularity, fortune, and academic rank are in a measure justified, but that the poet has the fatal gift of facility and is therefore too careless and slovenly. Rostand, he says, has made blunders which offend not only against literary art, but even against good taste. He adds:

"Rostand will not always have to sing about empresses—an ungrateful task which checks the breath of inspiration. He can, if it shall please him to reread himself and prune his work, give us lively and smart verses redolent of Gascogny. The festival of Compiegne will not have been useless for him if he will henceforth guard himself against the intoxication of rhythm and the melody of words, and take the trouble to remember that it is not forbidden to enclose occasionally an idea within the resounding music of verse."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DID SHAKESPEARE WRITE BACON?

MR. LESLIE STEPHEN puts this question and answers it affirmatively in a vein of subtle humor. His argument, as it appears in *The National Review* (November), is ingenious, and should, Mr. Stephen says, "only require a brief exposition to secure its acceptance by some people." He begins by recalling "certain well-known facts":

"Bacon had conceived in very early youth an ambitious plan for a great philosophical reform. He had been immediately plunged into business, and at the accession of James I., when a little over forty, had been for many years a barrister and a member of Parliament, and had moreover taken a very active part in great affairs of state. He was already lamenting, as he continued to lament, the many distractions which had forced him to sacrifice literary and philosophical to political ambition. Now that a second Solomon was to mount the throne, he naturally wished to show that he was a profound thinker, deserving the patronage of a wise monarch. Besides merely selfish reasons he hoped that James would help him to carry out his great schemes for the promotion of scientific research. He resolved, therefore, to publish a book setting forth his new philosophic ideas. He had not as yet found time to prepare any statement of them, or even to reduce them to order. He was still immersed in business and harassed by many anxieties. Now Bacon, if there be any truth in Pope's epigram or Macaulay's Essay, was not above questionable maneuvers. If he had not time to write, he could get a book written for him. . . . If Bacon was desirous of hiring an author, Southampton would be able to recommend a competent person, and there was no one whom he was more likely to recommend than Shakespeare. Shakespeare was by this time at the height of his powers, and had shown by 'Hamlet' his philosophical as well as his poetical tendencies. . . . If Bacon wanted a man who should have the necessary power of writing and yet not be hampered by any such scientific doctrine of his own as would make him anxious to claim independence, he could not make a better choice. Southampton is said, on pretty good authority, to have made a present of £1,000 to Shakespeare. The story is intelligible if we suppose that he paid the money on Bacon's account, and for some service of such a nature that any trace of Bacon's interest in it was to be concealed."

At any rate, Mr. Stephen goes on to say, somebody wrote a book. The famous "Advancement of Learning" appeared in the autumn of 1605. Who wrote it? Shakespeare undoubtedly, asserts the writer; and, following the example of others who have engaged in Bacon-Shakespeare controversy, he discovers for us an "anagram" in support of his theory. To quote him further:

"I need not rely upon the probabilities already mentioned, however strong they may be, which point to Shakespeare. If Shakespeare wrote it, he might naturally try to insert some in-

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timation of the authorship to which he could appeal in case of necessity. One of the common amusements of the time was the composition of anagrams; and I accordingly inquired whether such a thing might be discoverable in the 'Advancement.' It would most probably be at the beginning, and I was rewarded by finding in the first two lines a distinct claim of Shakespeare's own authorship and a repudiation of Bacon's. Naturally, when a man is writing two sentences in one set of letters he has to be a little obscure, and will probably employ a redundant word or two to include all that are required. Shakespeare's style, therefore, if perceptible, is partly veiled. The opening words are: 'There were under the law, excellent King, both daily sacrifices and free-will offerings, the one pro(ceeding, etc.' To the end of 'pro' there are eighty-one letters. Rearrange them and they make the following: 'Crede Will Shakespere, green innocent reader; he was author of excellent writing; F.B.N. fifth idol, Lye.' I won't try to explain why the leader should be called green and innocent, but the meaning of the whole will be perfectly clear when the last words are explained. F.B.N., of course, means Francis Bacon. 'Fifth idol' refers to one of the most famous passages in a book hitherto ascribed to Bacon. In the aphorisms prefaced to the 'Novum Organum' the causes of human error are described as belonging to *four* classes of 'idols.' False systems of philosophy, for example, generate what are curiously (tho the word would naturally occur to a dramatist) called 'idols of the theater.' Of the others I need only say that they do not include one fertile source of deception, namely, direct lying. Shakespeare intimates that his employer was illustrating this additional or fifth kind of idol by his false claim to the authorship. The aphorisms, however, were for the present held back. The book was published, we may presume, before Bacon had discovered this transparent artifice. Shakespeare would chuckle when calling his attention to it afterward. Bacon would be vexed, but naturally could not take public notice of the trap in which he had been caught. His feelings may be inferred from his later action. When Shakespeare's plays were collected after the author's death, Bacon we know got at the printers and persuaded them to insert a cryptogram claiming the authorship for himself."

Bacon and Shakespeare probably had a pretty quarrel over this anagram, says Mr. Stephen, but the business arrangement was continued:

"In 1611, however, we know that Shakespeare gave up the stage and retired to pass the last five years of his life at Stratford. All his biographers have thought this retirement strange, and have been puzzled to account for the supposed cessation of authorship. No successful writer ever gives up writing. The explanation is now clear. Shakespeare retired because Bacon, who had grown rich, could make it worth his while to retreat to a quiet place where he would not be tempted to write plays, or drink at the 'Mermaid,' or make indiscreet revelations. If it be asked what he was doing, the answer is obvious. He was writing the 'Novum Organum.' It was all but impossible for Bacon in the midst of all his astonishing political and legal activity to find time to write a philosophical work. No doubt he did something: he made notes and procured collections of various observations upon natural phenomena with which he supplied his cooperator. We may even suppose that he persuaded himself that he was thus substantially the author of the book which he prompted. Shakespeare died in 1616, leaving the work as a fragment. Bacon, who not long afterward became Lord Chancellor, put the papers together, had them translated into Latin (which would obliterate any lurking anagram), and was able to publish the book in 1620."

The writer offers some further argument, along the lines of internal and external evidence, in behalf of his proposition, and concludes his article thus:

"I have told my story as briefly as may be, and leave details to be filled up by any one who pleases. Plenty of writers have insisted upon Shakespeare's logical subtlety and powers of philosophical reflection. They will be ready to believe that the author of 'Hamlet' was also the author of the 'Novum Organum,' and will be glad to be relieved from the necessity of accepting the old paradox that the 'wisest' was also the 'meanest' man of his time. The meanness may all be ascribed to one man, and the wisdom to the man from whom he stole it."

HOW PEOPLE ARE INFLUENCED IN THEIR CHOICE OF BOOKS.

WHAT makes a customer in a bookstore buy one book rather than another, when the mental decision is impulsive and reached in a moment? The instincts that govern such a decision are discussed in the New York *Sun* (November 10), that journal's representative having interviewed a number of book-dealers upon the subject. We quote from the article some things which the head salesman in the book-stalls of one large department store has to say:

"A large minority of customers don't know what they want when they come in. It is odd, but I find that the color of the cover has a good deal to do with a decision in favor of a book, I mean as far as the decision can be affected by a strong first impression.

"Red is the most catchy cover, if it is the right shade, and then a nice shade of green. The gilt and the corner designs show up well on either red or green. Let a red or a green be standing erect among a group of other colors and most people will pick up the bright strong color first.

"The title makes a big difference with the undecided buyers. The pictures help some. The typography doesn't affect much unless the print is too small and the book too big. Then they say, 'I can never wade through all that.' The price, whether it is $1.50 or $1.25, makes very little difference.

"A previous interest in the author is of much account. And if one of his books has been dramatized and the buyers have seen the play, all his other books have a fascination.

"Dramatizing a book always helps its sale. We have had a revival, for instance, of interest in 'Forest Lovers,' altho its sale had almost stopped.

"Does advertising in the papers help a book much? Why, indeed it does. After a big display advertisement by a publisher in *The Sun* or some of the other papers on a Saturday, we count on a special sale of that book on Monday.

"Women buy more books than men, and I rather think that as a rule they know better what they want when they come in.

"Is that queer? Well, I notice that most women who buy books have a better sense of the literary value of a book than men as a class. Most men who come in go more by what others have said about a book, by outside influence, and also by what we say in recommending a book. . . . . .

"There is one thing I have noticed lately. Women are seeming to prefer novels that deal with modern society to the historical novels. Men like the historical novels."

At another book-store a salesman expressed himself somewhat differently, as follows:

"'The cover doesn't count much, unless it is offensively ugly. Nor does the type. Nor does the presence or absence of pictures, tho good pictures help some. Nor does the price have any effect. The title has considerable effect, if it is clever. So does a previous interest in the author.

"Who have the better literary taste in selecting novels, men or women?

"Well, my experience is that men as a rule show better judgment in selecting all kinds of books. But, bless you, there are so many exceptions to this that perhaps I ought not to generalize at all.

"What are the chief reasons that make people choose certain books? I should say: First, the display advertising in the daily papers, which the publishers do. Next, everybody talking about a book. Third, the stacking of piles of one book in the show-windows, which we do. Those are the chief outside influences."

In the salesroom of one publishing house a member of the firm expressed the opinion that the fate of a new book is largely settled in the battlefield of the store, and that salesmen have a weighty part in deciding it. He said:

"It is the salesman's judicious work that goes for most with the people who are trying to decide. It's our sole business to sell a customer what he will like best and as much of that as we can. That's our sharp study, our customers' tastes.

"We haven't any possible prejudice for or against any novel to make us push it or refrain from pushing it.

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"I think men use unquestionably more discrimination in buying than women."

Another bookdealer responded in the following strain of brisk philosophy to the questions put him:

"Advertising and reviews and popular chat keep the fever up; they stimulate all the time. But with our class of people they don't produce definite decisions very often. No, it is in the store that they decide most of them.

"Watch them come in. We don't make ourselves too obtrusive—sometimes even a greeting would be too much for certain people who want to browse and get their own impressions. But we don't let the shy browser get out unspoken to. . . . . .

"I stand there and listen while the man explains things to me which I've known since I was a child. If I let him give me enough information he will buy—not out of decency as a reward for patience, but because he is in good humor after his show. . . . . .

"Women come full of the shopping instinct. A woman will look over twenty books after she has really made up her mind on the first, for fear that if she takes that she may lose something better.

"A woman is full of whimsies in her buying of books—trifles will decide her. A speck on a cover may lead her to decide to take another kind of book entirely.

"But men are not bargain-hunters in books. A man likes to decide quickly. He goes to the point of the book at once in his inquiries, and then because he is a man he likes to back up his first judgment by taking that book.

"Women buy novels and poetry. But men buy histories and memoirs as well. Women seldom buy these, any more than they buy political economies."

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF JAPANESE ART.

MODERN Japan—the Japan of progress and invention, which we have come to know through brilliant achievement—is beginning to attract general attention in continental Europe also. A German Oriental scholar, Dr. K. Florenz, has completed the translation into German of several *chef d'œuvres* of Japanese dramatic literature; and at the same time lithographic reproductions have been published of the best specimens of Nippon caricature. These translations and reproductions have supplied Herr M. v. Brandt with the material for a thoughtful essay in the October issue of the *Deutsche Rundschau*. The Japanese drama, he thinks, is yet an elementary art:

"Since the end of the seventeenth century, the Japanese drama, that originally had copied much of the style and traditions of the Chinese stage, has broken through the conventionalities of this school; and a healthy naturalism now allows the native actor to produce real human and emotional effects. Its public, it is true, stands confessedly on the plane of that of the suburban theater with us or that of the Parisian 'ambigu.' It enjoys principally those scenes in which blood flows, and this effect, on the Japanese stage, is very realistically produced through the use of red fluids. But the public is swayed also by the exhibition of severe spiritual crises, especially if the *motif* springs from the soil of old Japanese tradition, as, for example, the pathetic faithfulness of the peasant to his feudal master. Thus when Matsu acknowledges the head of his only son, whom he has sacrificed in order to save the life of his master's child, as that of the master's son, and so deceives the tyrant and nullifies his vengeance, there is scarcely, even among foreign auditors, a dry eye."

The humorous qualities of Japanese art are, we are told, admirable and original; Japanese caricature especially is on a high level. The Japanese conception of humor does not vary much from the European. Says the writer:

"What we find in Japanese humor is what the *Fliegende Blätter* offers us, but in Japanese dress; that is, the depicting of comical incidents and the small ironies of daily life; the struggle with 'blunted weapons' against the sins of our compeers, who make life sour for others. The Japanese humor is above all genial and broad, and the three things which make life worth living—'Wine, woman, and song'—play here also a very important rôle."

Lafcadio Hearn, in his sketches of Nippon life, has already drawn attention to the importance which ghosts assume in the popular legends of Japan. Herr Brandt shows us that they occupy the same position in art:

"Ghosts, of course, appear frequently in their cartoons, wreaking vengeance on criminals who have committed grave offences, and teasing the nocturnal wanderer during the wee sma' hours. Even inanimate things and objects become alive at midnight, and tables, chairs, and lanterns perform a concert or indulge in a dance."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS DRAMATIC ART LED CAPTIVE BY THE "THEATRICAL TRUST"?

NEWSPAPER comment is rife at present regarding the influence of a small group of men known as the Theatrical Syndicate. It is said that these individuals largely control the theaters in New York and the leading playhouses throughout the country. It is represented that they dictate, except in the case of a few most popular and powerful actors, to the members of the profession what plays shall be produced, and the manner of their presentation. *The Outlook* (November 2) speaks of one recent development of the situation as follows:

"Mr. Hapgood [dramatic critic for the New York *Commercial Advertiser*] has not only frankly criticized the plays brought out in the different theaters controlled by the syndicate, but he has also, in very plain language, described the origin, the development, and the present methods of the syndicate. In all this he has done what an honorable man in any profession must do—spoken the truth for the truth's sake. In this case the interest of the truth happens also to be the interest of an art and the interest of the public.

"It is stated on excellent authority that the syndicate is now endeavoring to end the career of Mr. Hapgood as a critic and to silence him by boycotting *The Commercial Advertiser*, for which he writes. It has demanded his discharge from the staff of *The Commercial Advertiser*, has stopped sending tickets to the paper, and has withdrawn all advertising. . . . The spectacle is presented of a small group of men using the advertising of thirteen theaters as a club to silence the utterances of an intelligent and independent critic. There could not be a franker confession of weakness, a more unmistakable disclosure of the inability of the men who are now managing our theaters to appreciate the attitude of the public, or the art with which they are dealing."

Apparently, no attempt has been made by the syndicate to deny these statements regarding the withdrawal of advertising and the demand for Mr. Hapgood's discharge. On the contrary, the New York *Dramatic News*, regarded as the syndicate's organ, says (October 19):

"A glance at the theater advertising in *The Commercial Advertiser*, compared with that printed in the other New York evening papers, demonstrates one of two things, that either the publication has no value to the first-class Broadway theaters, or that the leading managers resent the methods pursued by its dramatic critic Norman Hapgood. . . . . .

"Of course, it is sometimes maintained by the counting-room that it does not control or have anything to do with the editorial department, but it is a well-known fact that inasmuch as the theater advertising commands the highest rates, and is eagerly sought for by the business department of the New York newspapers, it has in a great measure exerted some influence over the dramatic writers. The loss to *The Commercial Advertiser* weekly is probably twenty times the salary paid to Mr. Hapgood, while there can be no possible loss to the theaters by the withdrawal of their patronage from this paper, because it is more liberally distributed with all the other New York papers, of which every one of them has a larger circulation than *The Commercial Advertiser*.

"It has been demonstrated in Boston, Providence, Washing-

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ton, and Detroit, that it is an unwise policy to patronize a newspaper which constantly antagonizes the best theaters. And now that a start has been made with *The Commercial Advertiser* it behooves the other daily papers to behave themselves.

"Truly the theatrical advertising in *The Commercial Advertiser* is an object-lesson."

In the same paper (November 16) this paragraph appears:

"Fiske [husband of the actress Minnie Maddern Fiske, who is opposed to the trust] is still harping upon the fact that 'Miss Hap Nogood' was not discharged from *The Commercial Advertiser* at the behest of the syndicate. Fiske and Hapgood know this is not true, and also that the man who wrote 'The Liberty Belles' notice is no longer connected with *The Commercial Advertiser*."

Mrs. Fiske, who, with her husband, manages one of the New York theaters which is not controlled by the syndicate, addressed the Nineteenth Century Club of New York recently upon "The Influence of the So-Called Theatrical Trust upon the American Drama." From her remarks on that occasion, which have received a great deal of comment in the daily press, we take the following:

"Competition in the drama now is almost impossible. And if there be any fault to find with the supply of amusements, responsibility may be easily placed. It may be said for the trust that it never has pretended that it would improve the American drama or American dramatic art. That leads to another consideration of its influences.

"The producing manager, as an independent manager, has almost disappeared from view. If such a manager were to wish to invest to-day in the production of a play in which he had faith, he could not get a theater, or secure a route, without first giving to the trust what would be equivalent to a share in what should really be his sole property. Thus it is not strange that ventures of original conception, which formerly were the life and variety of the theater, are comparatively few. They will naturally decrease under prevailing conditions until the theater falls to the dead level of commercial control. As the trust represents a 'corner' in theaters, and consequently a 'corner' in attractions, this manager represents the 'corner' in the play market. He and his fellow operators do not experiment with the American author unless driven to it by a lack of 'goods' with fixed values in the foreign market. They have options on every play of note produced abroad that has possibilities for money-making in this country. And as long as these foreign possibilities exist they will take no risks in native ventures. Almost invariably they import the 'production' or duplicate it from the original models. This, of course, is mere commercial enterprise, calling for no greater intelligence than is required in signing a check for the cost of the 'material.' Thus the American dramatist suffers, for his opportunities are very few. Yet the American dramatist gives us reason to be proud of him.

"It may be asked if there are not now notable plays produced of native authorship. Any theatergoer here no doubt can name half a dozen American plays of comparatively recent production that have been successful. But the grim fact stands out that almost without exception these plays were produced outside of the trust, under difficulties natural to such production, altho also in every case the trust has tried to get a share of their profits after others had demonstrated their values. In most cases it succeeds, for it controls the theaters and can dictate its terms. . . .

"The inevitable results of the present tendency are always foreseen. An appetite for the trivial and the mediocre is being created. It is as if the reading of young people was confined to books of a cheap, silly, and sensational character, and the existence of better books was absolutely kept from their knowledge. Another of these inevitable results is seen among the older generation—persons of settled taste—a great number of whom have given up habitual theatergoing, obtaining recreations in other directions, and attending the play only when occasional visits of noted artists warrant the belief that disappointment will not result. This class, that has become disgusted with the mediocrity of much that is offered on the contemporary stage under the trust's *régime*, is undoubtedly more numerous than the class of narrow-minded persons that formerly refrained from theatergoing because of the attitude of some of the churches with respect to the stage. And this class, which should be the best support of the theater, has virtually ceased to support it at all."

In the course of a lengthy editorial called forth by Mrs. Fiske's address, the Brooklyn *Eagle* (November 13) says:

"The thing which concerns the public is the quality of plays which the combination in control of the theater offers. Mrs. Fiske charges that the trust smothers art by producing only proved successes and saying, in effect, to the unknown dramatist or actor of talent: 'Go and get a reputation first so that there is money in you; then we will hire you.' Naturally. That is the commercial way of looking at it. The cost of producing a new play is enormous, and a manager who is in the business purely as a business does not wish to run the risk of loss when there is something else to be had which has made a hit in London or Paris, or is done by an author whose reputation will probably carry it through. So we get floods of importations and a long succession of dramatizations from books whose sales seem to insure audiences for them. So long as the imported or novel-made plays are good the average theatergoer need not care. But the effect which the thoughtful people represented in the Nineteenth Century Club probably had in mind when they invited Mrs. Fiske is this: That system perpetuates London, Paris, and Berlin as the play-producing centers of the world, and leaves New York to a great extent a road town, like Chicago or San Francisco, to which plays are taken on the strength of their success here. Foreign managers do not produce American plays because the foreign publics are only very mildly interested in American life. Therefore the building up of an American drama, which shall be as representative as our American literature or American painting are, is rendered extremely difficult if not impossible. . . . . .

"That is the situation against which Mrs. Fiske protests. Whether protests can change it or not is doubtful. It is the logical corollary to the proposition that the theater is a business. If that proposition is sound, things will go on as they are going. If the theater is an art, the artists will eventually control it. In fact, the theater is a combination of the two elements. The battle is to test which element is the dominant one. So far there is no question that the business element is in control. It will probably remain in control unless Mrs. Fiske can arouse other actors to follow her course."

The comment of the Hartford *Times* (November 13) upon Mrs. Fiske's address is:

"If all those who really respect their art would stand as she does it would be the better for the stage, but perhaps less money would be made, even by those who stand high in the calling. Commercialism may pay in dollars and cents even when applied in connection with an art, but it brings no other return than that in money, and it does debase what at the moment it seems to exploit."

NOTES.

ALMA TADEMA has nearly completed a large picture of the interior of an imperial bath in ancient Rome. It is thus described by the London *Athenæum* (September 28): "The immediate entrance to the bath is seen in the rear on our left. Behind the emperor [Caracalla] some servants are closing the doors of the portico through which he entered; facing him five beautiful damsels are strewing roses, and walking backward in graceful and natural attitudes. Caracalla, distinguished by his intensely dark complexion, his erect attitude, and his robes of purple and primrose of a golden hue, advances toward our left, passing as he does so a chamberlain, who, holding a staff of office, salutes the emperor. The animation of the girls' attitudes, the beauty of the faces among those which are visible, the designing of their draperies (which adds greatly to the vivacity and charm of the work as a whole), the thoroughness of the picture's finish throughout, are circumstances which made it likely that it will be one of the most attractive things in the next Academy."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S literary characteristics have been declared by several people to resemble his personal characteristics, directness, incisiveness, frankness, and occasional vehemence being notable among them. This may be, says the Detroit *Tribune* (October 14), a correct view of the President's past literary work, but how about his future productions while in office? "The conditions of his new environment will necessarily exercise a powerful influence upon his productions, and we are of the opinion that his most prized contributions of the immediate future, while the critics may find that he has lost something of freedom and originality, will be cherished by the recipients of first editions with a passionate fondness which the writings of no other living author can excite. These forthcoming masterpieces, which are to prove more important than histories, more fascinating than tales of adventure, more effective than essays, and the makers rather than the mere recorders of biography, will begin:

"To whom these presents may come:
"Reposing special trust and confidence in —— ——, I hereby appoint, etc., etc."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD AND THE MISSING LINK.

A STUDY of the conditions and limitations of the transfusion of blood, as a curative method, may possibly be the means of establishing the disputed kinship between man and monkey. This assertion is made by Dr. M. P. Porsild, in a historical sketch of the proposed method, contributed to *Frem* (Copenhagen). Says Dr. Porsild:

"In the middle of the century just past it was quite common in certain cases of sickness to transmit to the invalid a quantity of fresh blood from a healthy person. . . . At the same time, an attempt was made to substitute the blood of healthy animals, but the attempt was a failure, inasmuch as the results of such transfusions were violent functional disturbances in the urinal channels and, in several instances, death.

"To ascertain the cause of this phenomenon, Abderhold undertook a series of chemical analyses of the blood of various animals, and altho he found that in the higher animals, on the whole, it contained the same elements as in man, it became clear to him that the blood of the herbivorous animals is chemically different from that of the carnivorous animals; and that, for instance, the blood of a sheep and an ox was more closely related than that of a horse and a hog."

In 1875, we are further told, the physiologist Landois experimented with the animals themselves, transfusing blood from one to another, and closely watching the effect. He ascertained that when a transfusion of blood was injurious the serum of the blood of one animal dissolved the blood-corpuscles of the other. Landois stated the results of his experiments in one sentence: "A transfusion of blood is possible only between representatives of very closely allied races." The value of this conclusion, says Dr. Porsild, has been further tested by the German physiologist Hans Friedenthal, who has extended his experiments so as to include a greater variety of animals, besides specially investigating the relations of human blood to that of animal blood.

What peculiar element in the blood it is that dissolves the corpuscles is yet undetermined. Friedenthal has shown, among other things, that the serum of the eel dissolves the blood-corpuscles of mammals, birds, reptiles, and certain kinds of fish; that of the shark dissolves the blood-corpuscles of the higher animals as well as the eel; that of the chicken dissolves the blood-corpuscles of other birds; and that of horses dissolves the corpuscles of rabbits, lambs, and men, but not of donkeys. The blood-serum of hogs is shown to have an injurious effect upon all other animals; while human serum dissolves the blood-corpuscles of all cold-blooded animals, birds, and the above-mentioned mammals. Friedenthal's experiments with different species of monkeys are of interest, and in particular his experiment with the monkey and man. Says the writer:

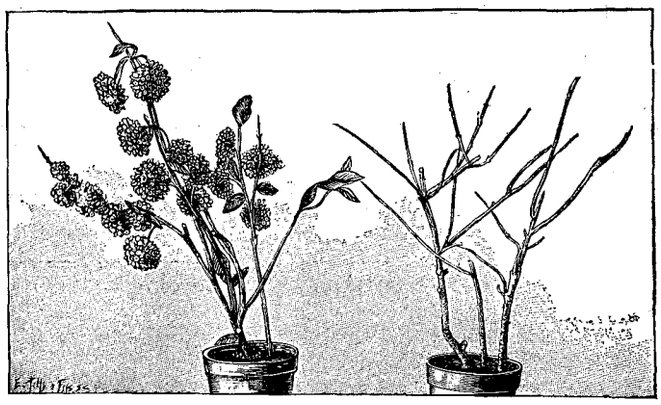
"Into the veins of a healthy eleven-year-old chimpanzee he injected 25 cubic centimeters of the blood of an especially strong and vigorous young man; and the monkey developed not the slightest symptom of illness; while neither immediately afterward nor in the two following days was the least trace of hemoglobin or albumin to be found in the animal's urine."

From this result Friedenthal, says the writer, deduces the conclusion that the relationship between man and monkey is remarkably close. Says Dr. Porsild in his concluding paragraphs:

"The possibility of interbreeding has always been considered a strong proof of near kinship; and it can not be denied that it would be exceedingly interesting if the result of these blood transfusions could be developed upon the basis of the following law: Where the blood of one species does not injure the other the two species can breed together. . . . There are yet too few cases of the sort to permit this law to be accepted; but, on the other hand, there is sufficient cause for not, without further thought, dismissing the possibility of an admixture between monkey and man. It is by no means neither exaggerated nor unreasonable to suppose that the interior of Africa—the home of the chimpanzee and the gorilla—could produce surprises of this unexpected sort."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FORCING OF PLANTS BY ETHERIZATION.

IN forcing flowering plants to blossom out of season, as florists are continually obliged to do, they find it necessary to give the plants a period of rest, analogous to that which they have naturally in the winter. This is brought about by depriving the plant of leaves, usually through the action of frost. When the plant is afterward warmed and cultivated, the buds will swell and open as they would normally in the spring. To expose a plant thus to cold, however, is a delicate matter, because the exposure may be carried too far for the florist's purpose. Besides, this method generally requires special refrigerating apparatus, such as is at the disposal of large establishments only. In 1895 Professor Johannsen, of the Danish Agricultural School, announced that the same result can be obtained by exposing the plants to the fumes of ether. According to recent experiments



SPECIMENS OF VIBURNUM.

The one at the left was etherized and flowered after twelve days of forcing; the one at the right was not etherized, and remains in the same condition after twelve days of forcing.

described by Prof. Albert Maumené in *La Nature* (November 2), this process is susceptible of practical use. Says this writer:

"The ether used is the same . . . that is employed in medicine as an anæsthetic. When employed for the treatment of plants, its properties depend on the fact that it appears to hasten the combinations and exchanges of nutritive and other material that take place in the tissues of plants during the period of active life, from March to October, and to arrest the circulation of sap.

"If we place under a lilac, an azalea, a hortensia, or some other shrub, a flask of ether, the following results take place: the vapors of this very volatile liquid envelop the branches, cause the leaves to droop, and hasten the growth, which, at a given moment, comes to a stop as if under the influence of cold. Under these conditions the ether shortens the vegetative period and produces practically the same effect as the first frosts, which cause the leaves to turn yellow and fall off, and interrupt the flow of sap in the parts exposed to the air. . . . . .

"The effects of etherization seem to give the best results from July to the beginning of September. Experiments tried in October seem to have been less conclusive."

It is necessary, Professor Maumené tells us, to keep the soil under the plants dry, so that the ether shall not penetrate to the roots. The plants are best placed in a tight box whose temperature is kept not lower than 17° C. (63° F.). The ether is put in a receptacle hung in the interior, and is supplied daily. After the plants have been exposed to the vapors about 50 hours, during which time the buds may often be seen to swell and begin to

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open, they are taken from the box and watered in a warm atmosphere when they flower rapidly. Says the writer:

"Johannsen has caused lilacs to blossom during the first half of September, by etherizing them a month previous, and M. Franz Ledien, director of the Dresden botanical garden, obtained in the early part of last December lilacs in perfect flower and covered with leaves, while the buds of those that had been forced without the aid of ether were not even open. The same was the case with snowballs, which on December 14 had fully opened, while the buds of those that had not been etherized were entirely closed. . . . . .

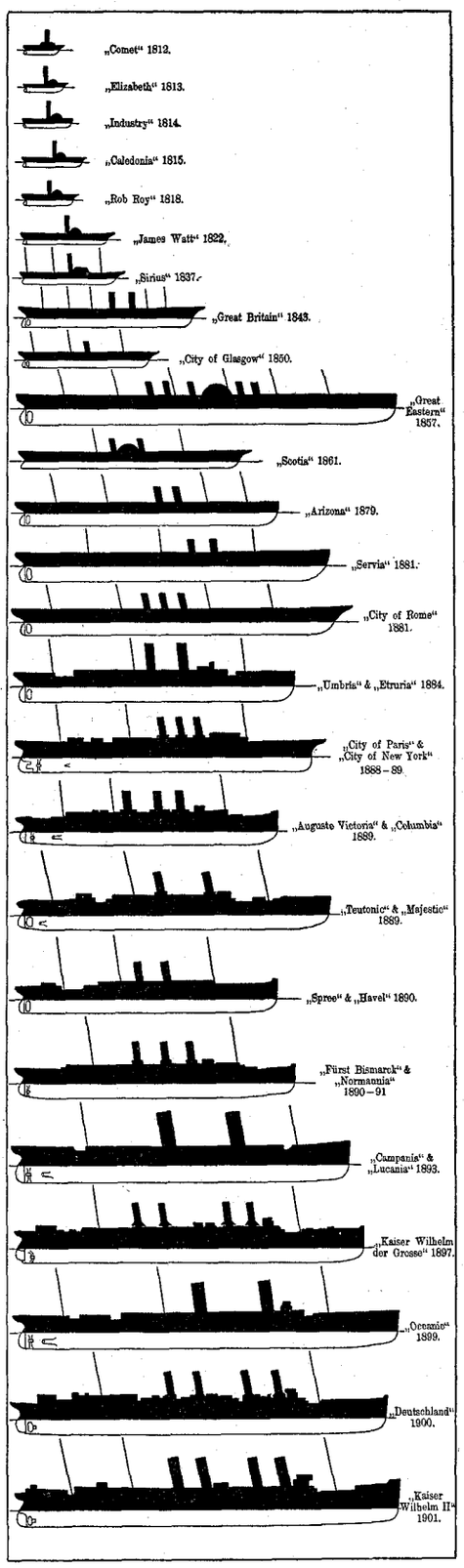
"In fact, besides limiting the vegetative period and causing shrubs to flower as soon as the buds that contain rudimentary flowers are fully formed, etherization considerably shortens the period of forcing for shrubs that have already entered the stage of repose. . . . This will bring about a revolution in the production of cut flowers and plants in pots, since it will enable us to invert the order of the seasons, and to produce several successive series of flowers with the same material and without more expenditure of heat.

"But these results can not at present be obtained except with plants whose flowers, opening normally in the spring, grow on the wood formed the year previous, and are in their envelopes in a latent state as early as July. These are such shrubs as the azalea, spirea, snowball, lilac, xanthoceras, deutzia, etc., which have been experimented upon, and have given the results noted above. . . . Possibly this discovery, so full of promise for the future, may be used in the forcing of fruit-trees in pots, especially the grape-vine, the cherry-tree, and other stone fruits, which do not bear well except after the absolute cessation of vegetation and a clearly defined rest period." — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HISTORY OF IRON AND STEEL STEAMSHIPS.

THE accompanying chart shows more strikingly than any words could show the enormous progress made in the construction of iron and steel steamships during the past century. It is taken from Otto Schlick's "Manual of Steel Steamship Construction," recently published in Germany. The author presents also some interesting historical facts regarding the iron shipbuilding industry, of which an abstract is made by *The Engineering News* (November 14):

The first iron vessels ever built were some canal-boats, constructed in England in 1787. Before this time iron could scarcely have been applied to boat construction, since it was only in 1784 that the process of rolling iron plates came into use, and it was in 1786 that the first rolled iron plates were used in boiler construction. The first iron sailing-ship was built in 1838 in Liverpool, and was called the *Ironsides*. In 1843 the *Great Britain* was built of dimensions that had been unheard of up to that time. The vessel was, however, unfortunate, and went ashore in Dundrum Bay on her first voyage. The famous *Great Eastern* was built at Millwall in 1857, and altho commercially a failure, its construction must nevertheless stand in many respects as a sample of modern design. Curiously enough, we are told, the construction of the *Great Eastern* exerted no marked influence upon iron shipbuilding, since the relative size of steamers remained the same both before and after its completion, and the later growth was quite gradual.



A CHART OF PROGRESS IN STEAMSHIP CONSTRUCTION; 1812–1901.
(Scale: 1 = 4,000.)
Courtesy of *The Engineering News*, New York.

Iron shipbuilding in Germany was developed at a much later period than in England; but the German establishments for the construction of iron ships enjoyed a very rapid development. Their numbers increased from year to year, so that at the present time Germany possesses thirty yards for the construction of iron or steel seagoing vessels.

SANTOS-DUMONT AND THE DEUTSCH PRIZE.

THE committee in charge of the Deutsch aeronautical prize of 100,000 francs [$20,000] decided on November 4 that M. Santos-Dumont was entitled to it by his circuit of the Eiffel Tower in his dirigible balloon on October 19. This prize was offered to any one who would steer an air-ship from St. Cloud around the Eiffel tower and back to the starting-place within thirty minutes, and the successful competitor had previously made several trials, in some of which he nearly succeeded. According to amendments to the original rules governing the competition, the guide-rope was to be seized by an attendant on the ground at the close of the circuit, this being regarded as the equivalent of a landing. There was difficulty in doing this, and according to strict construction of the rules Dumont lost by forty seconds. He claimed, however, that he had begun his experiments under conditions in which the guide-rope did not figure, and he at once protested aganst the decision of the judges. The matter was left to the committee that has just decided in his favor. Says *The Scientific American Supplement* in a brief notice of the event:

"While M. Santos-Dumont has performed a notable feat, it does not necessarily follow that he has accomplished anything of very great value. He has demonstrated the fact that with a very costly and delicate apparatus a skilful aeronaut may, under favorable conditions of wind and weather, rise from a given point, make a circle and return to the spot from which he started without being killed, if he has good luck. The event, pleasant as it is, does not, however, mark a step in the direction of the practical realization of aerial navigation. It is probable that the solution

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of the problem of aerial flight will never be reached in a way which will have any commercial value until the dirigible balloon idea is abandoned and that of a mechanism built on a strictly mechanical basis substituted."

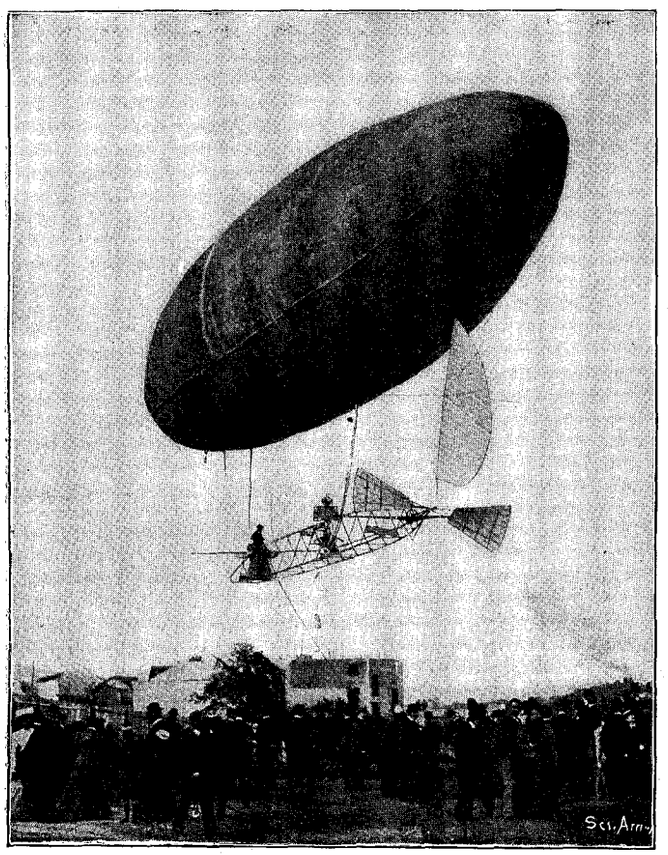
Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, whose own experiments in aeronautics have made him an authority, says of Santos-Dumont's work, in an interview quoted in *The State* (Columbia, S. C.) :

"Santos-Dumont is a clever fellow. He is working in the right direction, and has accomplished the best results yet obtained with the dirigible balloon.

"I say he is working in the right direction, because he seeks to reduce the size of his balloon and increase the size of his engine. The trouble with all dirigible balloons, and, in fact, all balloons, is that their enormous size practically prevents their progress against a headwind. This obstacle Santos-Dumont seeks to overcome, and his successful trip at Paris Saturday, when, to my mind, he won the 100,000 franc prize, shows that he has succeeded in a measure in diminishing the almost insuperable difficulties in the way of making the balloon the best means of aerial locomotion. . . . . .

"Last summer I visited Santos-Dumont at his experiment grounds at St. Cloud and witnessed a number of trials. His machine is cleverly constructed with the view of obtaining the greatest driving-power with the best resistance and weight of balloon.

"The trials which I witnessed impressed me with the ability, energy, and courage of Santos-Dumont, but I need hardly say

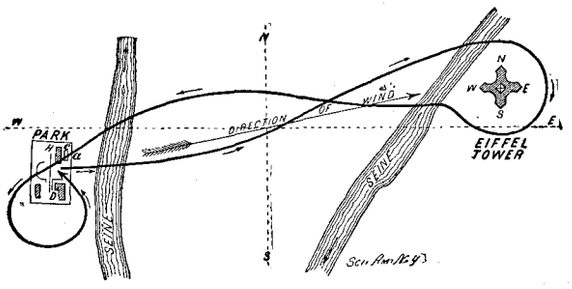


THE "SANTOS-DUMONT NO. 6" MANEUVERING IN MID-AIR.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American*, New York.

that I do not think he begins in the best way. The best way will be to diminish the balloon indefinitely until it disappears altogether, leaving the true 'flying-machine.' My experiments with the 'aerodrome' have convinced me that a machine of this character will fly."

The following sketch of the successful aeronaut is from *The Scientific American* (November 16) :

"Santos-Dumont is a Brazilian by birth, and was born in 1873 ; his father, who was of French descent, had a vast coffee plantation which employed as many as six thousand men in the fields and establishments. It was upon the forty miles of railroad which passed around the plantation that Santos-Dumont learned to conduct the small locomotives, and thus obtained his first knowledge of mechanics. He came to Paris while still quite



MAP OF M. SANTOS-DUMONT'S JOURNEY.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American*, New York.

young, and had already turned his attention to aeronautics. He at once commenced to work, and employed his large fortune and his talent in this direction. The result is that within three years he has constructed three spherical balloons and six air-ships."

THE KAISER'S HIGH-SPEED TRAIN.

THE striking high-speed experiments in electric traction that are taking place near Berlin have already been noticed in these columns. Press despatches of November 12 report that a speed of 105 miles an hour has been obtained, and that the engineers are confident that this can be increased. The following detailed account of the experiments is taken from the Boston *Transcript* (November 12) :

"These high-speed electric railway experiments have been made on the military electric line from Berlin to Zossen. The speed of the trains has been gradually increased from 40, 50, 75, 85, to the 105 miles an hour now reported. The cars run smoothly, and the engineers express confidence that they will attain a speed of 125 miles an hour. . . . . .

"The car built for the trials is in the form of a passenger-car rather than that of a locomotive. These experimental trials will, it is hoped, establish a basis for the calculation of the working expenses of electric main lines, and also of the output of motors for the various speeds and of the size of power-stations necessary. A three-phase current of 10,000 to 12,000 volts is to be used. The car accommodates fifty persons, the weight being less than eight tons per wheel. The whole of the apparatus, cable, and safety devices are arranged in a separate compartment in the middle of the car, which, with the transformers below it, is separated from the passenger-compartments by air-shafts with double iron walls. The driver stands at the front of the car in a compartment in which there are no connections at high electrical pressure. The control is effected from the driver's platform by mechanical transmission. To relieve the axles from the heavy weight of the motors special experiments were made, and a new and ingenious device for the coupling and bearing was adopted. The task of constructing, starting, and regulating appliances where the horse-power to be employed was as much as 3,000 was only completed after many experiments and investigations had been conducted, and finally the problem was solved by a liquid-starting device on a new principle, described by Herr Lasche. A system of electrical braking with the aid of the motors was also tested by means of the same experimental arrangement. The current is taken into the car through bow-shaped collectors. The trolleys have presented one of the most difficult of the problems to be solved. Each of the eight motors by which the car is to be drawn is adapted for a normal output of 250 horse-power and for a maximum output of 750 horse-power. The speed of the motor is 960 revolutions a minute, and the current is reduced by the transformers from 12,000 volts to 435 volts. These magnificent experiments had been carried on under the eyes of the German Emperor, whose farseeing genius seemed determined that his country should do everything to place her at

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the head of the industrial nations. A great deal of money has been expended on these experiments in Germany."

The experiments of Crosby made it certain more than ten years ago, the writer tells us, that high-speed electric traction was practicable, even with the means then at hand. His results in determining air resistance removed the only doubtful factor from the problem, and more recent experience with locomotives has confirmed his results. Further, the electric motor has marked advantages for such work, as it renders the whole weight available for traction, facilitates braking by the reverse action of the motors, and reduces dead weight. To quote further:

"At the present time there has been long enough experience with long power-transmission lines to show that the continuous supply of large amounts of energy over long sections of line is a very simple and easy matter, and that the efficiency of such a transmission is high enough to utilize fuel more economically than is possible with locomotives, even setting aside the great advantage to be gained by the use of water-power. The cost of the conducting system, once a matter of very grave import, has subsided in these days of high voltages into comparative moderation, and is likely to subside still further. And, finally, the trials carried out within the past year or two have shown conclusively that energy at very high voltage can readily be taken to the motors by a flying contact with trolley-wheel or shoe, so that the transmission line and the working conductor may be one and the same.

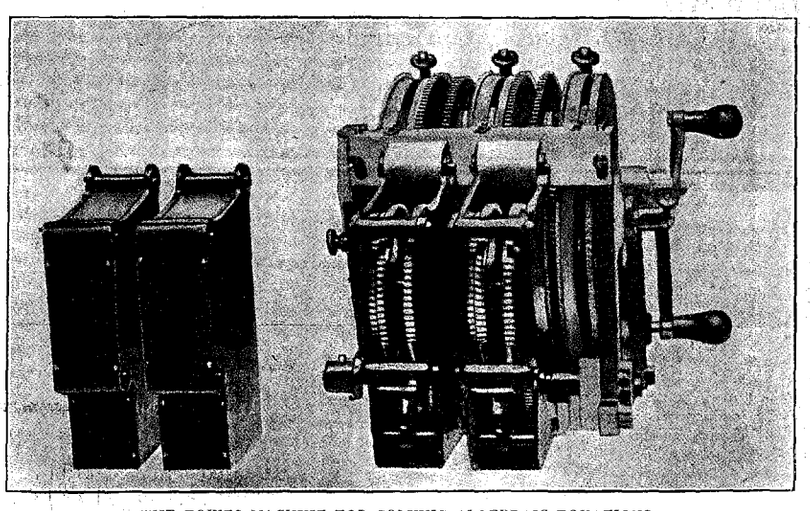
"The fact is, that, with the light these German experiments have cast upon the subject, it is not too much to say that an electric train at one hundred miles an hour is now entirely practicable."

AUTOMATIC ALGEBRA.

UNDER this heading an ingenious machine invented by a Spanish engineer for mechanically solving certain algebraic equations is described in *Cosmos* (Paris, November 2) by M. L. Reverchon. Says this writer:

"Mathematicians tell us that real enjoyment may be obtained by the extraction of algebraic roots. . . . Now an ingenious engineer has put at the disposal of the non-mathematical world some of the healthful and exquisite emotions hitherto reserved for those initiated into the Theory of Equations.

"It is Léonardo Towes, of Madrid, whom the newly elect of algebraic esoterism must rise up and call blessed. M. Towes has had built by Chateau, of Paris, a little machine composed of wheels and disks that will in no time at all give you the real solutions of an equation on three terms."



THE TOWES MACHINE FOR SOLVING ALGEBRAIC EQUATIONS.

The description of the machine is somewhat too technical to be of interest to the general reader. It consists of three series of disks mounted on the same axis, and numbered logarithmically. Between them are trains of cog-wheels called by the inventor "exponential trains," each multiplying the movement of the adjoining disk twice, thrice, four times, etc. By setting the disks at numbers corresponding to the coefficients of the equation which it is desired to solve, and connecting them by the trains representing the exponents of the unknown quantity, a turn of the handle enables us to read off, one by one, the roots of the equation. Says M. Reverchon:

"The machine made by M. Chateau has six exponential trains, which enables us to solve equations of as high a degree as the sixth. It is evident that by adding trains of higher order we may with the same machine solve equations of any desired degree, having three terms. By following out the same principle machines could be built to solve equations with any desired number of terms. For this, additional disks would be needed. Then, however, it would be impossible to watch the simultaneous variation of several terms, as it is necessary to do in order to stop the motion at the proper point, and as it is easy to do with two terms. The addition of a mechanical device for doing this would be necessary, and this would complicate the machine unduly.

"Altho M. Towes's apparatus is rather a curiosity than an aid destined to render any great service to mathematicians, it is none the less one of the most interesting mechanical devices ever invented."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE eccentric playwright, George Bernard Shaw, has been indulging in medical controversy. In a characteristic letter to *The British Medical Journal* he thus pays his respects to the profession: "Unfortunately medical practise has as yet been so lightly touched by the scientific spirit that the average doctor is still, not only in his patient's view but his own, a dealer in cures and preventive charms. But that is an additional reason for bringing to bear on it the criticism of an independent branch of science. A great deal of what is called scientific opinion to-day is nothing but medical opinion; and a great deal of medical opinion is simply energetic trade-unionism, and very superstitious trade-unionism at that."

AN English naturalist, Mr. Lodge, wishing to obtain a photograph of a purple heron on its nest, had recourse to an ingenious device, the bird being very shy and almost impossible to reach in the ordinary manner. "A camera," says *Cosmos*, "was fixed in the neighborhood of the nest, loaded with a plate; the release of the shutter was governed by a spring that was operated by the bird itself in taking its position on the nest. The arrangement worked perfectly; but what was the zoologist's astonishment to find on the plate the image of a dog who had been robbing the nest of its eggs! The system is certainly ingenious, and it might even be employed at night," as *Nature* remarks, "if we add to the apparatus a device for setting off a flash-light at the moment of exposure."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE conflagration of June 30, 1900, in New York harbor, which destroyed three ocean liners and their piers and warehouses of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, will long be remembered in the annals of marine disaster. Some interesting information relative to the piers that are being erected in place of the ones that were wrecked is given by *The American Shipbuilder* (New York). The general plan for the substructure comprises the construction of a granite and concrete sea-wall along the entire front of the company's property, a distance of 900 feet. Three piers are being built, each of which will extend nearly 1,000 feet into the river. They are all double-decked, the upper floor being supported by steel trusses, the under side being protected by fire-proofing. Fire-walls of the latest and most approved type divide each pier into three parts, and each of them is fitted with double automatic fire-doors. The new structures when completed will be unsurpassed anywhere in the world, and will be as nearly fire-proof as it is possible to build them.

IT has been recently asserted that mosquitoes are strongly attracted by certain sounds. This is confirmed by Sir Hiram Maxim, who in a letter to *The Times*, London, states, says *Nature*, that one of the electric lamps which he put up at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in 1878, emitted a musical note; or rather the note proceeded from the box containing the dynamo-machine under the lamp. "One evening while examining the lamp he found that everything in the immediate vicinity was covered with small insects. They did not appear to be attempting to get into the globe, but into the box that was giving out the musical note. A close examination of these insects showed that they were all male mosquitoes. Altho there were certainly two hundred times as many female mosquitoes on the ground as males, not a single female mosquito was found to have been attracted in the least by the sound." Sir Hiram Maxim remarks that "when the lamps were started in the beginning of the evening every male mosquito would at once turn in the direction of the lamp, and, as it were, face the music; and then fly off in the direction from which the sound proceeded. It then occurred to me that the two little feathers on the head of the male mosquito acted as ears, that they vibrated in unison with the music of the lamp, and as the pitch of the note was almost identical with the buzzing of the female mosquito the male took the music to be the buzzing of the female."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SHOULD MISSIONARIES SANCTION CASTE IN INDIA?

THE system of caste in India is undoubtedly rooted in the social life of the people. A writer in the London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath., October 12) speaks of society in India as being "immobilized by prescription," and says that its members "run their allotted course in grooves stereotyped by generations of tradition." Caste, tho separable from religion, has a religious sanction and basis, and the question how to reconcile the unifying and leveling teaching of Christianity with the prejudices of a society "thus petrified in compartments" is a problem for missionaries in their dealings with the people of India. He avers that with its solution is intimately bound up the future of Christianity there, and he thinks that the Roman Catholic missionaries are nearer right than the Protestants in their treatment of it. The former, he says, profess no unreasoning hostility to caste, as such, and willingly admit its uses as a bond of mutual association and support. In *The Tablet* article the following extract is quoted from the Madras, India, *Catholic Watchman:*

"In the earlier stages of civilization such a system had its advantages. Morality was fossilized into custom, and religious ideas into caste-ceremonies. The weak were upheld by the strong, and a feeling of social ambition developed all sides of the man. Much of the loyalty, conservatism, and obedience characteristic of the Hindu is owing to the long operation of caste-rules; and there is no doubt that many family virtues were the outcome of them."

The writer in *The Tablet* goes on to comment as follows:

"Its drawbacks, on the other hand, were visible in the narrowing effect it produced on the sympathies, in the facilities it offered for abuses of power by the richer at the expense of the poorer, and in the merciless rivalries of different castes when they came into competition in the struggle for existence. At present, we are told, caste has little hold over the people except in regard to marrying and dining. No Hindu can be induced by the most advantageous offer to marry into another caste than his own, altho it should be a higher one. Thus a sudra will not marry a brahmin, nor even a pariah a sudra, and this rule seems to operate in favor of the physical well-being of the race. 'The progeny of mixed castes are very numerous in India [quoting from *The Watchman* again], but they are severely handicapped in the race for existence. Caste does not promote union of remote elements, for, however much such unions may flourish for a time, atavism, or a reversion to the lower type, is sure to occur sooner or later, and the distant elements are reduced in vitality and staying power, ending in extinction.' To this writer it seems wisest to treat caste as entirely disconnected with religion, and to respect its conventions as all other social conventions are respected by the church, in so far as they are not directly antagonistic to the Christian spirit."

The attitude of the Protestant missionaries, says *The Tablet* writer, has been one of hostility to caste. Their converts have been encouraged to merge all distinctions in the generic name of Christians. To quote further:

"The early missionaries made this renunciation obligatory, and, when a man of higher caste joined their body, he was compelled to accept the same sole designation, while to marry and dine with those of no caste was made part of the change entailed by the profession of Christianity. Even still, the converts are, in many cases, obliged to cut their hair, and to dine with any one appointed as their host by their new teachers. The result is that the caste converts degenerate rapidly from association with inferiors, while the overthrow of the established social order seems to bring about a general deterioration of the vitality of the race. . . . . .

"The Catholic missionaries, on the other hand, make the fusion of caste no essential condition of the acceptance of Christianity. To attempt violent transformations of the social order has been no part of the practise of the church in any age, and she wages war only on such institutions as are in direct contravention of charity or morality. But in India, her work, too, has lain principally among the lower classes, as conversion becomes more difficult with every rise in the social scale. That the evangelization of India would be facilitated by the enlistment on the Christian side of the caste which stands at the head of its social and religious life, is undoubtedly true, but this innermost citadel of Hindu culture and belief is guarded by prejudices which are as walls of triple brass round it. Yet, difficult as is the task, the progress that has been made among the Brahmins in Madura shows that it is not impossible."

ATTITUDE OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIANS TOWARD THE NEGRO.

THE view that white people should be willing to receive cultured colored people on terms of social equality has been set forth extensively of late by reason of the dinner in the White House at which Booker T. Washington was a guest of the President. Some of the editorial comment upon the subject has been directed against the alleged "unchristian" attitude of religious persons in the South whose race prejudice, it has been said, overcomes the fraternal spirit which should be the characteristic of professing Christians. In consequence of the discussion, the Raleigh, North Carolina, *Biblical Recorder* (Baptist) sent to a number of prominent Christian men of the South a letter designed to elicit from them a statement of their conception of the duty of Christians to the colored race. Some representative replies to the letter are printed (November 13). *The Recorder* says that they speak for the whole South, and state the Southern view candidly and clearly. President Charles E. Taylor, of Wake Forest College, writes as follows:

"The particular question practically resolves itself, upon analysis, into this, 'Is miscegnation or race admixture between blacks and whites to be in any way encouraged?' Reason, instinct, history, and law all answer, No.

"Where, then, can the barrier against race admixture be most wisely and safely placed? At the beginnings of social equality. . . . . .

"Does this answer of the particular, conflict with Christ's answer to the general question? Not at all. No interpretation of the Golden Rule can justify a course which will naturally lead to what is wrong. Can we conceive of its being right to encourage a system of social disorder whose natural outcome, in the course of time, would be families consisting of negro fathers, white mothers, and mulatto children?

"We all know some negroes whom we esteem and like more highly than we do some white people. There is room for genuine friendship and mutual helpfulness between the races. We ought to help the colored people in their upward struggling toward home-getting, wealth-making, and better living. But we shall make a great mistake if we think that we can help them by encouraging them to hope for social equality with the white race."

After declaring that the colored people "are our brethren, our neighbors, our fellow sinners," who are to be "helped in the spirit of Christ," the Rev. W. R. L. Smith, D.D., of Richmond, Virginia, says:

"Our dining-room is the test of social equality, far more than our parlor. Eating together is the highest social act. People who eat together intermarry. Miscegenation attempted in our country means an avalanche of civic and social horrors. Social separation is the condition of the continued beneficence of our Christian people in the interest of the negro. Nothing will so quickly and disastrously paralyze this sorely needed evangelism as the totally irrelevant and unneeded agitation of this social issue."

President A. P. Montague, of Furman University, sums up in part the duty, as he sees it, of Christian white people of the South toward members of the colored race as follows:

"To evince profound and abiding interest in their spiritual

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life, and to do this by conferences with their preachers and with worthy laymen; by visiting occasionally their religious services; by urging them to send their young men, who are called to preach, to institutions (like Benedict College at Columbia, S. C.), in which theology is taught, not politics; and by cooperating with Christians among them in a determined effort to break up gambling and the drink habit.

"Finally, we owe it to Christian civilization, to our wives and our children, and to the South of yesterday, of to-day, and of to-morrow to discourage, quietly but with unbending firmness, the slightest approach to social equality. Such infringement of social regulations and customs, as they are to-day among our people, can come only when virtue shall lie prostrate, when honor shall be but a memory of an elder day, when true Southern Chivalry shall have forever covered its head with the mantle of shame."

Bishop W. A. Candler, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, says in his letter:

"Apply the Golden Rule and use common sense. The Gospel makes nothing of mere social relations. As to these relations the Word of God is, 'Let every man abide in the same calling wherein he was called.' Social equality would demoralize both races by so much as it would inevitably bring the worst elements of both races into immoral relations, and bring to pass the most debasing consequences. To thus imperil both races for a shadow called 'social equality' would not be keeping the Golden Rule, but would be practising a vicious fanaticism. The color line is a line drawn by nature, and is a beneficent and ineffaceable line.

"The negro race nor any other race will ever be made self-respecting as long as the Canaan of its hopes is that it may come to be 'on an equality' with some other race. That process makes apes, but not men.

"The Gospel, enlightenment, and brotherly kindness in the direction of teaching the negroes self-helpfulness, are the main things the white people should give the negroes, and these things they are giving to 'the brother in black.' Fanatics only hinder this good work. When the negro asks bread, they propose the stone of 'social equality,' and when he seeks an egg they offer him the scorpion of a malicious ambition to equal and surpass his white neighbors. This is the way to hurt him, but it is not the way to help him."

Hon. W. J. Northen, ex-Governor of Georgia, writes:

"Negroes have souls to be saved, minds to be developed, and their own spheres of usefulness to be filled. Christian white people should do everything in their power under the grace of God, to help the black man meet and discharge the conditions that are upon him. He needs material support. Help him to employment as cheerfully as you do any one else. Teach him the best means of support, and we need not be humiliated if we are found engaged in the same employment and working at the same place. Help him to the fullest education of which he is capable. Build schools, colleges, and universities for him, and prepare him for the highest conditions of usefulness. Preach the Gospel to him in Christian sympathy, tenderness, and love. Help him to build churches and cooperate with him in every proper effort to advance the Kingdom among his own people and throughout the world. It should be our special delight to see him grow in grace and in the knowledge of God, as well as in the knowledge of men and the utilization of things.

"This will be far more helpful to his present and future conditions than an invitation to dinner, and will not make him unfit for the duties of life nor a fool because of his social relations."

Prof. W. L. Poteat says:

"The method of Christianity in dealing with existing social relations is not to uproot them, but to soften them; not revolution, but renovation. It demands that a standing social regulation be applied without violence or bitterness. It infuses into the order of society the spirit of generosity and benevolence. The impulse to ignore the social distinctness of the two races under the sanction of religion is a mistake and a wrong application of the Christian principle. Many a Christian white man's experience has demonstrated that all kindness and helpfulness are compatible with the observance of the separateness of white and black in social relations. Compare Paul's letter to Philemon."

DOES THEOLOGY PRESERVE RELIGION?

IS theology (regarding it as a science to be studied in its component parts such as logic, metaphysics, and philosophy) a real conservator of religious conviction? In the view of Rev. Francis P. Duffy (*American Ecclesiastical Review*, Rom. Cath., November), its function in this is secondary, and religion is chiefly ministered to by other and humbler servitors. He says:

"Philosophy and its methods have entered but little into the forming of his [the theological student's] religious convictions. The example of a pious mother, the ritual of the church, hymns, prayers, music, the sense of duty, the charm of godliness—such have been, under grace, the means by which his faith has been developed.

"His study of religion as a science will give him a wider knowledge and a clearer understanding of the principles of his faith; it will supply him with a well-ordered system, and a defensible basis of belief; but it will not add to the certainty of his convictions. And unless he preserves in his theological studies that same personal attitude toward the truths of religion which marked his early years, there is danger that his living faith may degenerate into a mere intellectual perception of abstract relations.

"Of course theology, to be a science at all, must, like every other science, make use of logical methods and metaphysical principles. Nor is there any doubt that revealed truth admits of the use of exact methods; in other words, theology is a true science. But the difficulty is that logical methods, tho perfect in their way, are wofully inadequate, and their inadequacy is never more noticeable than when they are applied to religion."

It was left to the Middle Ages, this writer goes on to say, to make of theology an exact science:

"The scholastic theologians and philosophers were men who dared to know. They tested religious truths by the most rigid Aristotelian logic, and proved for all time that the revelations of the Most High contain no inconsistencies with one another or with the truths which may be revealed by human reason. There has been no period in the history of human thought of more subtle speculation, more rigid logic, more exact thinking; but there has been no period of intellectual activity which has produced so few written works that can be called literary. The scholastics set themselves the task of determining objective truth, and they were suspicious of all forms of writing or speech which would not submit themselves to the test of logic. In many respects the world is their debtor, as it always is to those who devote their labors to defining or extending the limits of truth. Those who add to the sum of human knowledge, speculative or positive, need not regard language except as a means of conveying the fruits of their research. The duty of presenting this research work in attractive form is incumbent on those of us who reap where we have not sown, and feel virtuous if we do not come under Speaker Reed's witty accusation against a Congressman, that every time he opened his mouth he subtracted from the sum of human knowledge.

"To the scholastics also all forms of writing are indebted for the fact that they taught Europe how to think, and that they gave that exact determination to the value of language without which the expression of the finer shades of thought is impossible.

"But the verbal manifestations of that religious emotion which they undoubtedly felt were crushed ruthlessly out. The personal attitude toward religion showed itself in other ways—in music, painting, sculpture, architecture, the institutions of knighthood and of chivalry, and in the attitude toward life which makes the Middle Ages the golden age of romance. . . . And so when the revival of Greek learning came in with the spread of wealth and time for indolent culture among the middle classes, the old hard-and-fast system of thinking went to pieces amid the laughter of a generation which demanded of philosophy not objective and *a priori* truth, but a correspondence with life as life appeared to them. . . . . .

"The change of attitude on philosophic questions in the sixteenth century was the long-delayed revolt of personality against dogmatism. The steam had been pent up in the boiler for many generations, and when it forced its way out there was catastrophe. Aristotle was rejected for Plato, Dante for Horace, the

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Summa for the Bible. The passion of these times for preaching and being preached at, the devotion to the Bible, and especially to its most obscure passages, the absurd character of the heresies which were accepted by millions, should be a lasting lesson to us as to how much the ordinary man is influenced by emotion, and how little by logic, in reaching religious convictions; or, to put it differently, how far theology, to be practical, should be literary rather than scientific."

Father Duffy contends that often the truth does not really come home, even to trained minds, under scholastic formulæ. In this connection he says:

"It is evident that the intellectual apprehension of religion as objectively true is altogether insufficient to fill our religious needs or capabilities. We must make it subjective, personal. We may strive to get a hold on the truth, but it is not enough; we must let the truth get hold of us. It must come home to us; it must be transfused with personality; it must mingle with our everyday thought and feeling; it must shape itself to our familiar modes of expression; in a word, in neat scholastic form, it must be received '*secundum modum recipientis.*' It is in neat capsules such as this that we get out little doses of scholastic truth. This is all well in its way; it is easy to carry around in this form. But the difficulty is that the capsule is too often made, not of gelatin, but of gutta-percha. The medicine contained in it may be good; but the form does not admit of assimilation '*secundum modum recipientis.*' We can not go on thinking what should be our highest thoughts under alien forms, while our lower flights find expression in ways that are according to our disposition. We must examine how theological truth fits in with our nature, and our disposition, and our circumstances, and our modes of expression, and the way of thinking and manner of living of men about us. We must make it present, personal, individual. True, there is danger in all this, danger of self-opinionatedness, of intellectual cocksureness, of that rampant individualism which is the worst form of dogmatism; but it is a risk we must run. We must dare to know. Lack of faith is not our difficulty, unless it be that worst form of infidelity which fears to look at the truth. Our main drawback is a certain intellectual sloth which masquerades as faith. We are heirs to the fortune of truth, and we can take our ease in our inn, while the sweating, struggling world passes by. We have no duties to this wealth; we can let our mines lie idle and our fields lie fallow. We do not get the most out of it, it is true, but we have cakes and ale, while others must put up with black bread and small beer."

Another point upon which this writer enlarges is that the whole content of religious truth does not admit of being expressed in scientific form:

"In fact, most of what is best in nature and in life, which makes life most worth living, is incapable of logical analysis or logical expression. Our generous enthusiasms, the instinct of devotion, the outpouring of friendship, the inspiration of noble deeds, the witchery and weirdness of nature, the charm of music, laughter, bubbling gaiety and light-heartedness, pleasant pensive melancholy, love, patriotism, faith—oh! how weak are words to express these things! how impotent is dull reason to appreciate or measure them! Truly, as Pascal says, the heart has its reasons that reason does not know. Imagine logic with its penny tape and grocer's scales trying to measure or weigh these emotions; or compare the explanations given in some ponderous German or Latin treatise on Esthetic with the feelings they try to analyze."

Father Duffy's conclusions are summed up in the following paragraph:

"It must be evident that there is in man a something which inclines him to belief, which all the wit and subtlety of exact theologians do not affect; that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in any philosophy. It may be necessary to repeat that there is no intention in all this to decry exactness in theology, or to assert that Christianity consists in a certain set of emotions. We all acknowledge that Christianity is a stupendous fact, a body of compact truths, a strict rule of life; we know that a religion which lacks clearly stated dogmas lacks the principles of existence; and that mere pietism must perish of inanition. But the truth remains, that men are willing to accept Christianity, to live by it and to die for it, without cogent proofs of the fact, with a thousand difficulties concerning the truths, with aversion for many of the rules of conduct. They know that here is truth and goodness. It is the place where their hearts have chosen to rest. The side of Christianity which appeals most strongly to them can not be expressed in accurate formulæ or clearest distinctions. True, their faith rests on and is guaranteed by these formulæ and distinctions. Dogma is the soul of devotion, but it is not devotion itself. It is only when the truth expressed in the definitions is brought home to the soul that it becomes a motive of action. It is not without reason that all the saints insist on the necessity of meditation."

FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE DEMANDED IN RUSSIA.

AMONG the great reforms now agitated in the Russian press and representative circles is that of religious toleration, the freedom of conscience and worship. In spite of the censorship, and the general restrictions upon the liberty of discussion as regards the essentials of church and state, remarkably bold editorials and articles have been appearing upon the subject. The subject was first raised in a provincial assembly, where a liberal representative moved to have a petition drawn up praying the council of ministers for the repeal of the laws prohibiting and punishing religious non-conformity, the propaganda of dissent, and the attempts to convert men to a faith different from that professed by them. The ultra-conservative papers at once denounced this proposition as revolutionary, atheistic, and dangerous to the state, but it has met with much support and sympathy none the less. Some advocate complete religious freedom.

The present laws of Russia in regard to faith and worship are stated and expounded as follows in the St. Petersburg *Novosti:*

1. Citizens and aliens residing in the empire who do not by birth and natural affiliation belong to the dominant church are free to profess their own respective faiths and practise the ritual and ceremonial of the same in their own respective tongues. Freedom of worship is accorded not only to the orthodox Christians [in the sense of Greek Catholicism], but to Roman Catholics, Protestants, Jews, and Mohammedans, and even to the heathens.

2. But every man must worship in accordance with the law and faith of his fathers. The change of one's faith, the passing from one church or religion into another, is prohibited under severe penalties. The attempt at converting men to another faith than that they were born into is forbidden and punished, except that the minister of internal affairs may, on application, *permit* the passing from one Christian church into another. But the dominant religion is exempt from all restrictions; people of any faith may be converted and accepted into it without liability to any penalty.

3. The profession and propaganda of non-belief are prohibited.

Just now the Russian criminal code is being revised and liberalized, the penalties in many cases being rendered less severe. The occasion, it is thought, is a favorable one for doing away with the limitations upon freedom of conscience and religious toleration. The Liberals point to the example of the American republic and the less advanced countries in Europe, which, even if they maintain a state church, do not interfere with men's religious or irreligious activities so long as the right of each to follow his own convictions is respected. The laws above summarized are characterized as antiquated and useless—the survival of an era of bigotry and persecution. But the *Novoye Vremya*, while disposed to favor milder measures and a more humane treatment of the sects (which number about fifteen million persons in Russia), argues against entire freedom in religious matters. It says, in part:

"What would become of Russia if she permitted the open propaganda of [Roman] Catholicism, Protestantism, or Judaism?

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Is our priesthood prepared for a successful struggle against the astute Jesuits or the indomitable Jew, whose power is reenforced by that of gold? Freedom of conscience is the goal, but our advance must be extremely cautious. Until Russia reaches a high degree of intellectual development, the Government must protect the element of nationality—and attacks on the national religion are attacks upon nationality—exactly as young nations protect their industries from the flood of foreign goods."

The paper points out that only America and England allow free religious propaganda, and that France, in spite of her revolutionary traditions, is expelling the congregations and protecting herself from alien priestly influence. It does, however, assert that the persecution of the Christian sects in Russia should cease absolutely—that the sectarians are devout men and excellent citizens, and that their departure from orthodoxy is not serious enough to constitute a menace.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CHURCH PRESS AND THE SUNDAY SALOON QUESTION.

CONSIDERABLE conflict of opinion is found in the discussion aroused in the religious press over the Sunday liquor-selling problem that confronts the incoming administration of New York City. All the religious papers deplore the evils incident to the saloon, but some believe that it is better that liquor should be sold legally during certain prescribed hours on Sunday, than that the saloon should be open surreptitiously all day Sunday, as is generally assumed to be the case to-day. "A lot of well-meaning people," observes Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, writing in *Christian Work* (New York, Evang.), "imagine that because there is a mass of high-toned enactment on the statute-book, therefore we are a water-drinking community and swinging toward the abstinence millennium, whether any respect is paid to those statutes or not." He continues:

"The fact is that at present—and it has been so for years, except perhaps a few weeks during Mr. Roosevelt's administration of the police department—the saloons—a very considerable proportion of them—are open all day Sunday; and some of us who have had rather exceptional opportunities for getting to the inside of the situation thought that as it has been shown to be impossible to keep them closed during the entire day, it would at least be in the direction of good sense and good morals to see if some means could not be devised for securing their closing a part of the day, and as much of the day as we could."

The New York *Independent* (undenom.), from which we quoted last week, takes a similar view, and favors a more liberal Sunday law, which shall allow saloons to be open on Sunday at certain hours. The Boston *Watchman* (Bapt.) remarks that the question of Sunday liquor-selling "does not turn on the Sabbatarian theories of the citizens of New York, but upon the views of those who make the laws for the metropolis," and it adds that if the citizens of New York City wish to have saloons open on Sunday, they should have laws passed to that effect. Nothing could be more demoralizing, it says, than to have unenforced laws on the statute-books, as at present. *The Congregationalist* (Boston) advocates a referendum "in which, after full debate of all the pros and cons, the cosmopolitan community could put itself on record one way or the other." The New York *Outlook* (undenom.) favors the same plan, declaring:

"We repeat in this connection what we have urged in the past: the extension of the local-option principle to cities, so that each ward or each election district could vote, as the rural districts now are permitted to vote, on the question whether there shall be any sale of liquor or not, and, further, so that the cities of the larger size could vote similarly by wards or election districts on the question whether they would have any Sunday-selling. This method appears to us to have five distinct advantages: (1) It would allow Sunday selling only where locally demanded; (2) it would make it possible for any local community to close the saloon where no saloon is demanded; (3) it would not really extend Sunday selling, because Sunday selling is now permitted by hotels, and saloons which wish to sell on Sunday take out a hotel license; (4) it would meet the demand of one class for their beverages on Sunday without making another class responsible for the real or imaginary evils resulting therefrom; (5) it would involve the abolition of the Raines-law hotels, which by universal testimony are nurseries of every kind of vice if not of crime."

The Interior (Chicago, Presb.) thinks it "regrettable that the great reform success was not won without conceding a truce to Sunday beer-selling." "Inevitably there will be moral loss from that," it continues; "but Sunday beer-selling is not the worst evil in New York, and the loss by this one tribute to expediency will count small against the moral gain accruing if Mayor Low lives up to all the higher features of his platform." *Zion's Herald* (Boston, Meth. Episc.) enters a strong protest against Sunday-opening under any conditions. It says:

"There can be no justification for the open saloon on Sunday; it is unthinkable and unbearable to contemplate. It means that the much-feared continentalizing of this land on Sunday has really come. For the open saloon is the forerunner and producer of every evil. There is no redeeming feature in it. Justice Jerome is talking as an untried youth when he speaks about making liquor-selling respectable like any other honest business. It never was respectable, and never will be made respectable. The saloon should certainly be closed one day in the week; it is better for every man, woman, and child that it be so. It is better for weak men, who constitute the great majority of liquor-drinkers, and who can not resist the temptation of the open saloon. It is a boon that the State should grant to the great multitude of wives, mothers, and helpless children, who sigh with indescribable yearning for one day in seven when they may be spared the brutal treatment of the drunken husband and father. So ought the strong help bear the burdens of the weak, in protecting them one day in seven."

The New York *Observer* (Evang.), too, maintains that Sunday opening will have a most demoralizing effect on the community. "Enforce the Sabbath laws," it says, "and they will be respected as they have ever been when enforced." *The Hebrew Standard* (New York), on the other hand, contends that the removal of "harsh restrictions placed upon the Sunday" will conduce to a higher morality:

"By the institution of salutary reforms in the excise law touching Sunday enjoyment, it is more than probable that there will be numerous family resorts opened where the workingmen and their families may spend an enjoyable evening without being compelled to look for pleasures in neighboring cities across the ferries, and the expenditure of much of their substance for carfares for themselves and their wives and children.

"There can be no reason why the law shall not be modified, by excepting certain church hours from the privilege extended to saloon- and inn-keepers."

The Rev. S. D. McConnell, of Brooklyn, makes a plea for the Sunday opening of saloons as "clubs," without the liquor feature. Writing to *The Churchman* (New York), he says:

"There should be no class legislation—any more for the 'poor' man than for the 'rich' one. If a club is what is wanted, then make a club, but do not call a public saloon a club-house, for it is not one. To open the saloons to the public during certain hours on Sunday means to open them all Sunday long. That should be clearly recognized. Surely the business is not one which deserves so well of the public as to give it this advantage over other occupations. Repeal the 'Raines law'; let any man who will open a saloon under such regulations as the State may provide; punish the man who gets drunk as the principal rather than the liquor-seller as the accessory before the fact; close them as places of business on Sunday; let the patrons of any one of them incorporate as a club if they so desire, and then let them have the same privileges as other clubs—no less, and no more."

BY an inadvertence, last week, Rev. George William Knox, D.D., was spoken of as President of Union Theological Seminary. Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall is President, and Dr. Knox is professor of philosophy and history of religion.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE GERMAN PRESS AND THE NEW GERMAN TARIFF.

AS the time approaches for voting upon the proposed new German tariff bill, the discussion in the journals of the Fatherland becomes more bitter. The agrarians are evidently insisting upon the letter of their bond; but, in consequence of the present industrial depression, it is being admitted by even agrarian organs that some modification of the bill may be necessary. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), one of the old conservative journals of the empire, appeals to all the liberal and radical elements of the country to unite in opposing the bill. This journal, which is one of the best known of the Berlin bourgeoisie organs, says:

"Once more the inconceivable is about to happen. Legislation is about to be employed in the interests of a small party to the damage of the common interests of the bourgeoisie and the working classes. The interests of the 'families who for centuries have cultivated the German soil' are represented in after-dinner speeches as authoritative, while the interests of those who are struggling hard to secure a livelihood for themselves and their children are passed over in silence. It is imperatively necessary that every effort should be put forth in united resistance to these schemes, so that the inconceivable may not once more become an actual fact."

The antisemitic *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) believes that Jewish capitalists are furthering the claims of the tariff bill. It says:

"The greater part of the landed property of Germany is mortgaged to Jewish capitalists, and it is to pay the interest that the large landowner and the peasant farmer have to drudge. For the peasant farmer, after he has paid the interest on his mortgage, there is scarcely anything left. . . . The Jew should take care not to rattle the chains by which he leads our people captive. This Samson is not yet quite blinded."

The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) fears a long and severe contest between Chancellor von Bülow and the agrarians. Efforts are being made, it says, to avoid such a contest. "But it is certain that, if these efforts fail, the only alternatives will be to face the agrarians with a policy which will rally all the moderate elements around the Government, or to let the authority of the state, as well as all the non-agrarian national interests, pass under the agrarian yoke." The *Allgemeine Marine Correspondenz* (Berlin), in a rather pessimistic article on the present "poor showing" of the German shipping trade, remarks that "the freights in the North American trade have sunk to a lower level than they have ever touched before," and hopes that the imperial Government will pause before still further depressing this industry by alienating the trade with foreign nations. The *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin) observes that, if home affairs are not as satisfactory as might be, the foreign relations of the empire are on a sure foundation, and "other nations all over the world are animated by a sincere respect for Germany." The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin), however, refers to the opposition aroused in Austria and Italy by the proposed new tariff bill and hopes that the bonds of the Triple Alliance are not loosening. The state of opinion in Austria-Hungary, particularly in Hungary, was treated in THE LITERARY DIGEST October 26.

A representative Italian view is given in an interview with Signor Luzzati, an Italian authority on commercial policy. To the Rome correspondent of the *Tageblatt* (Berlin) Signor Luzzati said:

"If the new customs policy of isolating Germany should prove victorious, reprisals directed against German industry would inevitably follow. Germany would then find herself exporting fewer goods and more men; and German agriculture would suffer more from the ruin of German industry than it would gain from the increase in the corn duties. . . . If this policy is triumphant, Germany will decay commercially and will, consequently, forfeit her political influence."

In view of the new tariff, Signor Luzzati said that Italy must strain every nerve to obtain a prolongation of the existing commercial treaties till 1904, so as to give Count von Bülow another year for the negotiation of new treaties.

The latest significant utterance from the standpoint of Austria comes from the *Sonn- und Montag-Zeitung*, the conservative weekly newspaper of Vienna. This journal believes that the proposed tariff law has been formulated for the express purpose of forcing the Dual Monarchy into a customs union with Germany. But, it says, if such was the intention of the Berlin Government, it is doomed to disappointment:

"It is known in Austria, as well as in Hungary, what a customs union with the German empire would imply for the agriculture and industry of both states. No Austrian or Hungarian politician will pay that price for the maintenance of the Triple Alliance. It can not be the object of any compromise whatever. It affects the fundamental basis upon which the political and economic dependence of our monarchy reposes."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW THE FRANCO-TURKISH DIFFICULTY MAY AFFECT ALL EUROPE.

WHILE it is almost universally admitted that France's course in seizing a Turkish port and appropriating the customs revenue in settlement of her claims upon the Porte is justifiable, considerable nervousness is evident in a number of European journals lest the occupation of Mitylene may again rouse Greek aspirations for Hellenic unity and precipitate the dreaded Balkan conflagration.

According to the *Echo de Paris*, which declares that it speaks with authority from Minister Delcassé, the following are the points upon which negotiations have been conducted with Turkey, most of which have already been conceded by the Sultan's Government:

1. The question of the Tubini and Lorando claims, and the matters connected with the quays at Constantinople.
2. The Eastern Railway question. The French Government seeks to compel the Porte to allow Frenchmen the free exercise of the rights of railway exploitation.
3. The protection of French schools. The Porte is required to allow the free opening of the schools.
4. A guaranty by the Porte of the exercise by France of the right to protect the Armenian Christians.
5. That the Porte will undertake not to place any more obstacles in the way of grants, by the French Catholic faculty of Beirut, of diplomas giving the recipients the right to practise medicine in Turkey.

The *Temps* reminds its readers that Austria, the United States, and Italy have all been obliged to have recourse to coercive measures to enforce on Turkey respect for their flags. If the French Government had delayed action any longer, "the vast Mussulman population over whom the republic has extended its rule would have concluded that France had fallen to the level of a third-class power."

Without any exception worth mentioning, the other French journals express their unqualified approval of the course of the Government. The *Figaro*, the *Radical*, the *Rappel*, and the *Petit Parisien* contain vigorous editorial endorsements of the policy of action. The last-named journal, in commenting on the fact that France is "no longer, as in the past, only a great Catholic nation, but possesses a vast colonial empire in Asia and Africa comprising Mussulman populations subject to her rule," says: "It is of the highest importance that she should show herself strong in

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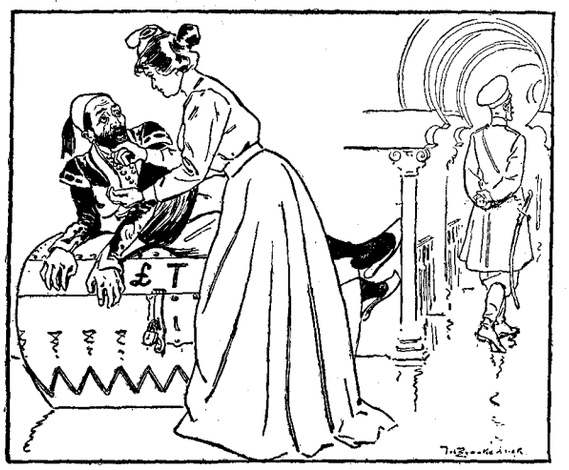
her relations with the commander of the faithful. The safety of our possessions would be compromised if it were imagined that the Sultan could brave us with impunity."

The *Petite République* and the *Lanterne* would have been glad of even more radical measures; the *République*, the *Echo de Paris*, the *Libre Parole*, the *Gaulois*, and the *Soleil* condemn the opposition in the Chamber for attempting to make a party issue of the matter. The semi-official press—the *Temps* and the *Journal des Débats*—declare that the Government would have lost prestige before the world if it had acted otherwise than it did.

The press of Austria admits France's full justification of her energetic course, but shows great uneasiness as to the effect this course will have on the Balkan populations. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Vienna) declares that the Sultan is receiving a much-



FRANCE (to the Sultan): "Don't think you can escape me now. He [Russia] will not interfere with the beard-pulling."
—*Amsterdammer.*

needed lesson, and no European power will lift a finger to stay France's hands. The *Fremdenblatt*, the semi-official organ of the Austrian capital, says:

"It would have perhaps not been prejudicial to France if M. Constans had acted with a little less temper and a little more calm. But when once France had gone so far, when once she had openly and officially accused the Sultan of not keeping his word, and the rupture of diplomatic relations had no effect, the French Government could not recede."

The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), in an article entitled "The Weakness of England is the Strength of France," says:

"It is not only for England that the end of the South African war is an urgent necessity. It is eagerly awaited by the rest of the world. A strong England has always been a guaranty of peace for Europe. As England is not strong at present there is anxiety abroad. Let it not be said that the Sultan's delay in satisfying the claims of France has given rise to the pending conflict, and that it would never have occurred if the Porte had paid at on e. By her latest demands, of which nobody had a previous inkling, France showed that she intended at all costs to undertake something in the East. The mischief of the situation is not in the Sultan's obstinacy, but in the fact that the ambition of France was stimulated by the weakness of England."

The military organ of Vienna, the *Reichswehr*, bluntly says that "the French, if they thirst after glory, ought to satisfy their desire somewhere else than near the European powder-barrel."

According to an article in the *National-Zeitung* (Berlin), which bears the marks of official inspiration, the only interest of Germany in the Franco-Turkish affair is that it should not lead to further complications.

The conservative *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) declares that "the system of international policy is too fine a mesh, the interests of the different powers on every single point are too seriously affected, to allow of the French moving about in the Mediterranean like a pike in a carp-pond." England particularly, continues this journal, can not "leave in French hands for good, and, perhaps, not even temporarily, a position which commands the Dardanelles and Smyrna and threatens the Suez Canal." The *Kölnische Zeitung* has heard that France and Russia have agreed on "a plan for common action with regard to reforms in Armenia and the European provinces of the Ottoman empire guaranteed by the Sultan in the Treaty of Berlin." But the *St. Petersburger Zeitung* denies the truth of this report. This journal declares that the anti-German feeling is increasing in Russia, "as the Germans continue to bolster up the doomed cause of Islam."

The British press appears to be awaiting developments. The Manchester *Guardian* is rather skeptical as to the matter's ending with the seizure of the customs port. It says:

"France, we are told, has no territorial designs. The phrase is one which we have heard before as a description of the conduct of other nations. France does not intend a permanent occupation of the island. This also is an assurance with a familiar ring. Phrases of this kind are part of the small change of diplomacy, handed across the counter to meet the demands of the moment, but bearing no appreciable relation to the final settlement of accounts. The future action of France will not, in fact, be determined by her present intentions, whatever they may be, but by the pressure of the series of events to which her present action will give rise."

France, says *The St. James's Gazette* (London), "is doing a little useful European police work in disabusing the Sultan's mind of the impression that such trifling with his legal responsibilities is the special prerogative of Turkey's political situation. And M. Delcassé can be trusted in the course which he has been forced to adopt." As long as France keeps within reasonable bounds, says *The Daily Chronicle* (London), the Sultan has nothing to hope for from the presence of a British squadron:

"It is time now that he should reflect upon the manner in which he has set our remonstrances at naught in the past; and we, in common with the rest of Europe, can not but rejoice that he is about to receive a salutary lesson."

The Times (London) declares that England sees no reason why she should "meet trouble half-way," so she watches and waits; and *The Standard* (London) says: "The means taken by the Paris Government to bring the Sultan to his senses will have the unqualified good-will of Great Britain. It can not be to the advantage of any state to allow the Porte to feel that it can break faith with impunity."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Crispi's Memoirs.—According to the Naples correspondent of the New York *Staats Zeitung*, the Crispi memoirs, which are soon to be published, contain important contributions to the history of the "United Italy" movement beginning in 1848, an interesting correspondence with Mazzini, a history of the governments of which Crispi was a member, and an account of Italy's ill-starred colonial venture in Africa. The correspondent says that the late Italian statesman, throughout his long and eventful life, kept a diary in which he conscientiously set down, briefly or at length, everything that seemed to him an important political event, social happenings, his views of persons and things. He also set aside, for each personage of importance with whom he came in contact, a special sheet in which he entered everything pertaining to that individual. From these diaries and personal reports he began to write his memoirs. The material for the part left unfinished is so well arranged that completion will be an easy task. The finished portions fill two large volumes of 2,100 pages each. The completion has been entrusted to two noted journalists who long enjoyed the dead statesman's confidence, and the whole work is under the supervision of Senator Damiani, Crispi's close friend for forty years. Nearly

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twenty years ago, according to the correspondent, a German publisher offered a large sum for the memoirs, which he proposed to publish in four languages; but Crispi would not permit them to appear during his lifetime. Once only, in 1891, he yielded to the solicitations of his friends and gave to an Italian publisher that part of the memoirs which refers to the years 1848 and 1849. But, upon reading over the proofs, he became convinced that a great controversy would be precipitated by the work, and recalled the manuscript. After his death, the diaries and records were found locked in a desk which, according to his household, had not been opened for years.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WAS LI HUNG CHANG A GREAT STATESMAN?

MOST of the European papers contain lengthy biographical sketches of the late Li Hung Chang; and their editorial comment is to the general effect that, while not a great statesman from the European point of view, he was, nevertheless, "the strongest, most clean-cut figure which China has produced for many centuries." Whatever his limitations, says *The Saturday Review* (London), there can be no doubt that "whatever of progress has happened in China is due to his initiative, and it is fair to remember that he had to encounter the full force of the conservative element, which was able, even last year, to scheme a Sicilian vespers which should exterminate all the foreigners and the foreign appliances that had polluted the sacred soil of the empire." The business of his life, says *The Standard* (London), "was to keep at bay as well as he could the hounds that were eager to make their prey of the tranquil conservatism" of the Middle Kingdom. "Admirably he played the protracted game. It was, on the whole, a losing one. The artistic sense must confine itself to admiration of the dexterity of the moves and the imperturbable tenacity with which, in face of ill-luck, the struggle was maintained." He is believed to have been a patriot, remarks *The Speaker* (London), ironically; perhaps he was, but he is known to have amassed a princely fortune. It was only his quaintness and originality that gave him title to the world's attention, declares the London *Daily News*. All in all, he was "just a clever Oriental affected by Western influences, and determined to make the best of two continents." Earl Li was generally regarded as extremely pro-Russian in his sympathies; indeed, says *The Times* (London), "the withdrawal of Li Hung Chang from the stage of international politics eliminates one of the most powerful elements on which Russia has been accustomed to count in her recent diplomatic moves."

The *National-Zeitung* (Berlin) also comments on the late statesman's leaning toward Russia. In all her history, says this journal, China has had no other statesman who entered into such close relations with Russia. It continues:

"It is probably true—in fact it has been an open secret in China for years past—that Li Hung Chang was not only paid in sterling coin for his services to Russia, but that he also derived from that Power a certain support in his relations with the Chinese Government. Yet the hope expressed by English journals that his death might perhaps interfere with Russia's plans in Eastern Asia is unjustified. The methods which Russia has employed to influence China are manifold, and some one will doubtless soon be found to take Li Hung Chang's place. China has, moreover, far too great a respect for the military power of Russia to be able to oppose an irrevocable refusal to any of Russia's demands unless she is sure of the support of other Powers. In his capacity of broker between Russia and the Chinese court, Li Hung Chang was, therefore, probably quite as greatly overrated as he was in connection with most of the other diplomatic affairs in which he had a hand or in which his tactics were suspected."

The Montreal *Witness* calls attention to the fact of his age and recent illness, and says:

"The fact that in his extreme age and physical weakness his country could lean on him, and him only, to carry on its extremely complex and desperate diplomacy, is the highest testimony to his unequaled capacity for affairs. . . . He was a man who, under favorable conditions, would have ranked with the great, patriotic statesmen who have made nations great."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FURTHER EUROPEAN COMMENT ON THE NEW YORK MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

MR. LOW'S election to the mayoralty of New York is apparently as much a matter for rejoicing and congratulation in the European press as it has been in the newspapers of New York itself. Never in the history of the world was a municipal electoral battle watched with more interest, says the *Temps* (Paris), and if the struggle was without a parallel, the result is equally unique in civic triumphs. It says further:

"The state of affairs in America's first city had become, during the supremacy of Tammany, not only immoral, indecent, scandalous, but actually incompatible with public safety. . . . The world which has come to look to America for lessons in political progress now breathes more easily."

The city of New York, observes the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), should rejoice that it is no longer a cause of shame to the entire country. The *Journal* enumerates the good things Mr. Low can do for the city, but makes the mistake of asserting that his term will be for four years. The *Tribuna* (Rome) prints a three-column account of the election, in the course of which it refers to Tammany Hall as "a fouler Mafia than ever disgraced Naples." *The Daily News* (London) becomes quite enthusiastic over Mr. Low's victory. It gives almost all the credit to President Roosevelt. It was the President's example and courage that did it, declares *The News*. "Such a magnificent victory for the cause of purity in municipal government will send a thrill of encouragement through all who, through fair weather and foul, retain an invincible belief in Democracy." *The News* concludes as follows:

"The great virtue of the Americans is that they can be roused to an evil, and, when roused, will not rest until it is destroyed. Considering the unceasing volume of immigrants that pour into New York, bringing with them all the evils of Europe and Babel at the same time, the marvel is that things are no worse. Most of the faults of American cities are the faults of youth—inexperience, lack of foresight, greed, impatience. But this election shows that they have also the great virtue of youth—a capacity for indignation against wrong. . . . The one hope for Mr. Seth Low is that President Roosevelt is behind him. . . . If the new President can really remove this blot from the escutcheon of the bright young race beyond the seas, he will be blessed by every friend of freedom in the Old World."

The Times (London) deplores the shortening of the Mayor's term of office to two years. If he is a dishonest, mischievous man, says *The Times*, his power for harm is almost unlimited during the two years of his office, while, on the other hand, that period is much too short to right long-standing abuses. Now that the Reformers have the power once more in their hands, says *The Daily Telegraph* (London), it is for them "to show their fitness to exercise and their capacity to restrain it, by proving that they have learned from the lesson of former failures to crush corruption without attempting to inaugurate the millennium by methods irksome to average human nature."

In English eyes, observes *The Speaker* (London), the weak point of New York is its charter, which confers home rule through a man instead of home rule through a municipal council:

"Mr. Low may improve the civil service and dissolve the part-

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nership of the city authorities with vice and crime. He may end the system of blackmail—for two short years. But what then? Has New York got rid of boss rule? So far it has only substituted a good boss for a bad boss, a dictator who is likely to reform for a dictator who was certain to corrupt."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILL PORTUGAL BECOME A REPUBLIC?

AFTER half a thousand years of slumber, Portugal, says Charles Edwardes (writing in *The New Liberal Review*, London), is awakening to modern conditions and is almost ready for a republic:

"In Oporto it is a commonplace saying that when a leader can be found the people will rise and have done with kings. The railway carriages from this beautiful city are much defaced with the scrawl, *Viva la republica!* Get into conversation with a Portuguese of any station, and, so he be not a functionary, it is five to one that when you descend to political affairs he begins to shrug his shoulders, spread out his palms, and curse the Government."

Indolence, induced by the bountiful mood of nature, is the national vice, this writer says:

"Nowhere in Europe do a few coppers go farther. The sea teems with sardines, which are spread about the country in a salted condition at ten a penny or so. Bread is cheap. Olives are like blackberries with us. A penny is rather a high price to pay for a pint of wine away from the towns, and it is quite as often excellent as only moderately good. Fruit abounds, of course. Cherries, mulberries, and the prickly pear may be indulged in without leaving the high road. And any sort of shelter is good enough for the vagrant when the weather does not make sleeping in the open positively pleasanter than sleeping under a roof. The Portuguese mendicant will beg his day's fare in a minute or two; all the rest of his hours may be devoted to contemplative basking."

This vice has gradually sapped the national character of its old-time vigor until to-day, and probably for all the future, says Mr. Edwardes, the nation can not exist except as a dependent one. "It is no good being blind to the truth: Portugal *must* nowadays be a dependent nation if it is to remain a nation at all." Referring to the financial and military dependence of Portugal on Great Britain, he concludes:

"Tho forced by circumstances into a subordinate and dependent position in Europe, Portugal's particular preference for our coat-tails will not for a moment outlast the strength of the coat's own fabric. A solid guaranty of protection is its first and last requirement from the 'Sixth Former' [a comparison to the traditional bully of the English boy's school] among the nations for which it consents (with shrugs) to play the humiliating part of fag. In our relations with it Portugal acquits us, sensibly enough, of any but interested motives. A Latin Union, if it should develop the stage of a glamourous chimera, might easily charm the nation out of its respect for the treaties which lie pigeonholed in our Foreign Office and Lisbon; especially if it should succeed or be coincident with the deposition of its King and the establishment of a republic which would secure it the instant and fraternal friendship of France. Should this fond dream fail, there is Germany to think of, maybe Russia, maybe even the United States of America. To any one of them, upon sufficient inducement, Portugal may reasonably be expected to hold out its little hand in gentle offer of alliance when there shall be any grave doubt of our supremacy upon the seas."

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

ACCORDING to the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, the Russian press is beginning to publish articles complimentary to the late Ameer of Afghanistan and calling attention to the cordial relations which, they declare, have always existed between the Khanate and the empire. The *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin) also notes the fact and regards it as an indication of Russia's intention to "greatly strengthen her influence at the Afghan capital." Commenting on the release of several Afghan "spies," the *Nachrichten* says:

"It was as if the St. Petersburg Government had decided to avail itself of this opportunity for strengthening the Russian position toward England in Afghanistan. . . . The statement of the Russian papers that the present Ameer, Habibullah, will have to 'withstand his rivals,' and that the present tranquillity is only apparent is an unmistakable hint that Russia is preparing safeguards, in view of possible 'surprises.' . . . The present position, these journals insist, does not satisfy the just interests of Russia as a neighboring state—indeed the most powerful state which, at the gates of Afghanistan, possesses the rights of a great power—rights which England seems to be losing in South Africa. This is a clear hint to London that England can not maintain her position in Afghanistan, owing to the South African war, should Russia really try to render that position precarious."

It is clear, concludes the German journal, that the establishment of a Russian diplomatic agency in the Afghan capital, "a proceeding actually contemplated at St. Petersburg, would be a very heavy blow to England."

The Friend of India (Calcutta) believes the change of rulers in Afghanistan to be of the gravest import to India, and hopes that the imperial Government will watch developments closely.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"You laugh, Li! At what do you laugh?"
"I laugh, Tchen, at those simple Frenchmen, who have the simplicity to count, in making up their budget, upon the millions we have promised to pay them." —*The Intransigéant* (Paris).

THE CHINESE EGG.
The Powers find out at last that the egg they have been hatching so carefully is rotten. —*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

THE CHINESE SITUATION IN CARTOON.

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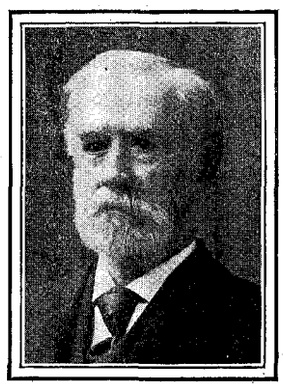
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE MANUAL OF A MASTER PRINTER.

THE PRACTICE OF TYPOGRAPHY. CORRECT COMPOSITION. By Theodore Low De Vinne. 12mo, cloth, 476 pp. Price, $2.00, net. The Century Co.

DE VINNE is a name to which the modern handle of "Mister" does not seem to apply. He fellows rather with Aldus and Caxton, and the other great untitled masters of his craft. And if appellation he requires, let it be that of "master," to which he is formally entitled, both Columbia and Yale Universities having conferred on him last June the degree of A.M.



THEODORE DE VINNE.

De Vinne is without question the modern master of the art of typography. Unlike the work of William Morris's Kelmscott Press, the books and magazines printed by De Vinne are artistic justifications of the spirit of the present age, rather than archaic protests against it. His printing is fine without being finical; his taste is pure, and at the same time practical. He has made his art a partner with commercialism, not its pander.

"The Practice of Typography" is an illustration of these points. To quote its sub-title, it is: "A Treatise on Spelling, Abbreviations, the Compounding and Division of Words, the Proper Use of Figures and Numerals, Italic and Capital Letters, Notes, etc., with Observations on Punctuation and Proof-Reading." Very technical and wholly utilitarian this appears; yet the art of the past has always been trained by just such technique, and grounded upon the very same utility. The book has a broader purpose than the obvious one of serving as a guide for compositors and proof-readers. If in our secondary schools, and even in our colleges, such a practical work as De Vinne's were used as a text-book to supplement academic grammar and scholastic rhetoric; and if the principles learned therefrom were actually applied in the publication of school and college newspapers and magazines—in the future, books would be built better, and better books would be built than at present. Good literature is the natural result of good printing. The author thinks that present readers are better judges of printing than of literature. He says:

"Not every reader assumes to be a critic of style in literature, but the reader of to-day is more or less a critic of style in type-setting. . . . The critical reader . . . practically requires the printer to be more exact, or at least more systematic than the author."

A STRONG CHARACTER STUDY.

THE MAKING OF JANE. By Sara Barnwell Elliott. 12mo, cloth, 432 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THAT Sara Barnwell Elliott takes the making of Jane too seriously does not prevent its being an excellent piece of work. The book is a study of the development of character. There is no episode in the book, scarcely even a paragraph in which the author loses sight of her main object: Jane's making.

The characters of the book are all American, and the plot, but for a few chapters, is laid in America; yet the story has an atmosphere that is seldom found in novels dealing with American life of to-day. Among the rapidly increasing list of these novels, one can easily trace what might be called a family resemblance. The books are so aggressively American. The authors dwell on *our* country, *our* customs, ostentatiously as tho they would say, "Behold, I am writing The Great American Novel." There has been a tendency to exaggerate the peculiarities of any given part of the country described in an effort to obtain what is called "local color," and to exaggerate the "types" supposed to be found in that part of the country. Especially has this been true in books that take the reader into a fashionable set. The reader of such stories is almost always made uncomfortable by unnecessary upholstery; descriptions of clothes for the sake of clothes abound, and all the accessories of fashionable life are continually displayed. In Miss Elliott's book, on the contrary, such descriptions as there are of the luxury which surrounds her heroine only add to the general effect of bleakness that the author has managed to convey.

SARA BARNWELL ELLIOTT.

This again is a point in which Miss Elliott's work differs from that of most writers in the same field: there is none of the jauntiness or overdone picturesqueness that grows so burdensome. The whole first part of "The Making of Jane," is gray and somber, and yet so vivid that it reads almost like a personal experience. Yet the book as a whole is saved from heaviness, for Miss Elliott is a maker of clever phrases, even tho her sense of humor is somewhat undeveloped. It is a pity that she did not realize that the blue pencil is often mightier than the pen, for Jane is too long a story, and "sags" badly toward the last.

Jane Ormonde is adopted when a very little girl by her cousin; and his wife, a perfectly heartless but rather clever woman, sets about making Jane into her ideal of what a young girl should be. Jane's training is most rigorous. She is allowed no liberty and no companions. Her every gesture is commented on, her every impulse checked. She grows up in an atmosphere barren of naturalness or affection, and her cousin congratulates herself on Jane's marionette-like obedience, and meek manners. Just before Jane is to be allowed to "come out," she meets Mark Witting, the villain of the story, whom Miss Elliott has drawn very cleverly. Witting is a man of the world and is very much taken with Jane's simplicity. He has no money of his own and knows that Mrs. Saunders has destined Jane to make a brilliant match. He therefore pays attention to the older woman, hoping to get her to consent to a marriage between himself and Jane, urging as a reason that he can then see Mrs. Saunders as often as he chooses, without fear of gossip. Mrs. Saunders finally consents to the match, supposing that Witting really cares for her and that he regards Jane in the light that she does, a mere dummy. When by chance she discovers that Mark really cares for Jane, she promptly causes him to break off the engagement, and tells Jane that Mark has only pretended to care for her believing that she is her, Mrs. Saunders', heiress. Jane's position is made so unbearable that she decides to strike out for herself, which she does with the help of her other suitor, Creswick. Up to this point the story moves rapidly; the description of Mark Witting's relations to the two women is very subtly drawn; and the development of Jane's character is pictured with almost masterly precision.

But the rest of the story, of Jane's struggle in the wilderness, her heartaches, Mrs. Saunders' fruitless efforts for revenge, and Jane's final success, rather tax the reader's patience.

THE SUPERHUMAN OF NIETZSCHE IN FICTION.

THE ARGONAUTS. By Eliza Orzeszko. Translated from the Polish by Jeremiah Curtin. 12mo, cloth, 291 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THIS story, by a Polish lady who has written forty-odd volumes, is in the main a philosophical narrative, based upon the views of Nietzsche. The only argonaut in the story is Aloysius Darvid. Possessing already a comfortable fortune, he marries a poor governess, Malvina. Three children are born from the union—Maryan, Irene, and Cara. When the son Maryan is twenty years old, Irene a trifle younger, and Cara a little tot, the father undertakes a trip to increase his fortune. His ambition is that his family should freely mingle with the aristocracy during his absence, and so he opens a large bank account to his wife, and requests a ruined nobleman, Kranitski, a former admirer of Malvina, to introduce Maryan "into the best society and teach him the manners prevailing there." When Darvid returns from his trip, he discovers his marital misfortune through the traditional letter. He gives money to Kranitski to get rid of him, and the real story begins. Darvid keeps on making money, Madam goes into society as usual, accompanied by her oldest daughter, who knows the whole "affair." Little Cara, always carrying her little dog "Puff" in her arms, roams at will behind the curtains, peeping and listening until one day she learns all, falls a victim to brain fever, runs to a window, opens it, and dies from exposure. Suicide, suggests the author. Malvina and Irene retire to the country, disgusted with society and tired of the company of Darvid. Kranitski, who is penniless, does likewise. Maryan and his friend, a Nietzschian baron, start for the Chicago Fair, to make money and incidentally to marry American heiresses. Darvid broods over the death of Cara, and finally kills himself.

ELIZA ORZESZKO.

The purpose of Mrs. Eliza Orzeszko has been undoubtedly to demonstrate that Darvid was brought to madness through neglect of social and religious duty, while Kranitski became a parasite through neglect of money. The antithesis is alluring, but not justified by the narrative, in which the "painted pots" of Friederich Nietzsche seem to account for everything.

With the exception of Kranitski, who has accomplished his evil purpose in reading to Malvina Baudelaire, Musset, and even Paul de Kock,

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they break these "painted pots" with a despairing and automatic regularity, until Irene gives to her father this lucid explanation: "What are 'painted pots'? They are little dabs of wretched clay, but painted in beautiful colors; they are just what naïveté, bashfulness, modesty, and darned socks like them would be to-day in my case."

We do not intend to discuss the philosophy which has induced the talented Polish author to write "The Argonauts." We will simply state that she has spoiled a good dramatic story, which is nevertheless quite interesting, notwithstanding the numerous discussions on quattrocento, pre-Raphaelism, and the Nazarenes. "The Argonauts" is devoid of local color. It is not a Polish narrative, neither is it French, as might be inferred from the French quotations, which are not always accurate.

AN AMERICAN DAUPHIN.

LAZARRE. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. With illustrations by André Castaign. Cloth, 12mo, 436 pp. Price, $1.50. The Bowen-Merrill Company.

WHEN Anthony Hope juggles with crowns, royal successions, strenuous love affairs and dazzling deeds, his kingdom is in his imagination and his puppets are born only of his fecund fancy. Mrs. Catherwood, on the contrary, has boldly seized upon one of those shadowy waifs of history who steal through its twilight almost unobserved, and has set him forth with such circumstantial vraisemblance that she seems a Boswellian biographer who has had access to newly discovered documents.

MISS MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD.
Courtesy of *Harper Bros.*

Lazarre is no less than the hapless Dauphin of Louis XVI. He does not die in prison, but, freed and taken to America when nine years of age, is entrusted to an Iroquois, Thomas Williams, who rears him as an Indian and passes for his father. The Prelude to the story presents with sombre picturesqueness St. Bartholomew's Church in London, —St. Bats— and there a little French girl, Eagle de Ferrier, meets and does battle for the shattered Dauphin, who is later led away by Bellenger, a French artist, hired to efface the Royal Child.

Then follows the Awaking, Wandering, and Arriving of this stricken but clean-souled young man. He awakes to his claims, wanders to France, where they are cruelly frustrated at the Court of the First Napoleon and by Lazarre's Bourbon relatives, and, coming back to America, with the purpose of founding a commonwealth of the Indians, after years more of hardship and adventure he arrives at what he has aspired to all his life, the loving arms of Madame de Ferrier, for whom he casts away his hope of the French Crown.

With Mr. Hawkins' romancing, the reader, while accepting his stimulating make-believe without one whiff of incredulous protest, never has a moment's doubt that he is weaving a woof entirely from filaments of the brain. But Mrs. Catherwood, while never letting the rich glow of her romance pale, has a constant background of historical fact. The story is singularly rich in incident, constantly varied in its setting, and, through all the kaleidoscopic shifting of places and persons, the character of the oppressed Dauphin (who is reared as an Indian, becomes a student of the Massachusetts religionists, and a stanch American of the early days), develops in strength and beauty. Mrs. Catherwood has a smooth and graceful style, her reflections bursting into poetic flower with a natural grace that delights the reader without distracting him for a moment from the engrossing interest of the story.

It is much that in a book of such exciting movement and delightful invention the hero should stand forth as the most vitally impressive and persistent memory, and that where events run so swiftly the style is an ever-present and soothing concomitant. So long as the historical novel shall be treated with such masterly skill and careful finish as "Lazarre" exhibits there is small reason why its vogue should lapse. It is the weak imitations and warmed-over dishes of romance that pall upon the public taste.

STRAYS FROM THE PEN OF THACKERAY.

STRAY PAPERS. By William Makepeace Thackeray. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by Lewis Melville. Octavo, cloth. Price, $2.00. George W. Jacobs & Co.

MR. LEWIS MELVILLE, the writer of the fullest life of Thackeray which is in existence at present, naturally had to look up Thackeray's uncollected works for the purposes of his biography, and he has brought some of them together in a volume as a supplement to the more authorized collection of the great novelist's works. The collection thus brought together is of a very miscellaneous character: reviews, sketches, fugitive verse, and occasional correspondence make up the farrago. There are also a few caricatures by Thackeray reproduced in this volume, but these do not differ from the many examples of his marginalia published elsewhere.

It can not be said that the result is of any considerable literary value, tho it has a certain amount of literary interest. We do not learn any new phase of Thackeray. On the contrary, we find him here as contemptuously satirical about Bulwer-Lytton, Benjamin Disraeli, and Lord Brougham, as he is in his recognized works. We find the same common-sensible, rather bourgeois, and eminently respectable view of life, expressed in the same limpid, easy English.

Curiously enough, the interest of these papers is in most cases in their subject, rather than in Thackeray's own presentation of it. Thus the review of Disraeli's "Coningsby," for example, is attractive chiefly for the impression he gives of Disraeli's position at the time of its publication. It is interesting, too, to see the attitude taken up by Thackeray toward Southey when his Collected Works appeared. The important influence of the removal of the stamp duty upon the newspaper press of England is shown in a paper in *Frazer's Magazine*, here published in book form for the first time. In themselves, the papers and sketches are so slight, are of such local interest, have so few especially Thackerayian turns, that it is a somewhat doubtful question whether Mr. Melville has made out a sufficient case for their publication from any point of view. Certainly there was no adequate reason for reprinting the long review of Brougham's speeches, which takes up one-tenth of the volume. On the other hand, it is interesting to have some of the stories, like "Fitzboodle's Professions" and "Men's Wives," completed, even tho Thackeray had already rejected the additional sketches.

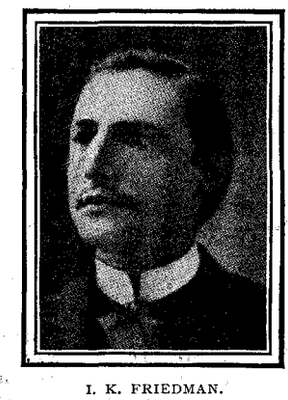
For the critical student of the novels, these papers will have some value, showing Thackeray in his earlier stages of development; but for most readers their only value would be to confirm Thackeray's taste in having rejected the majority from his Collected Works.

THE STEEL STRIKE IN FICTION.

BY BREAD ALONE. By I. K. Friedman. 12mo, cloth, 481 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

"BY Bread Alone" is a book of ideals, all unsatisfied, and many even unexpressed. The very title is suggestive of the allegory of ellipsis. It is not "by bread alone," but "by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God," that the life of man, or social order, should be regulated. That these words of God are "liberty, fraternity, equality," and that the social order which they shall bring to birth is the "cooperative commonwealth," are implicitly the beliefs of the subtle propagandist who is the author.

He has adopted strange methods to spread his gospel. The obvious and outer purport of the novel is disillusionment of ideals and the adoption of a pessimistic attitude toward the betterment of present society. The inferential, inner meaning is the power of indomitable faith to remove the mountain, however mighty, of present social injustice. The "cooperative commonwealth" is confessedly a change from the present system so great as almost to overwhelm its promoters with the burden of proof. But, the author claims, "Utopia belongs to humanity even as the mirage belongs to the desert," and he implies that the desperateness of the deed justifies the miracle of the remedy.



I. K. FRIEDMAN.

The hero, Blair Carhartt, leaves the ministry and breaks his engagement to Evangeline Marvin, the daughter of a steel-mill owner, to take his place among the laborers in the mill. Here he becomes, to a large extent, a common workman in taste and feeling. He fights and drinks, yet preserves a final check on passion and senses. By the power of his personality he becomes a labor leader. He strives to offset the dangerous teachings of the anarchists by preaching socialism. But his Utopia proves a mirage indeed to the hungering and thirsting workers, and after his failure as leader in a great strike, he is sent out from their world back into his own as a false guide, a man of words and not of deeds.

His best efforts have resulted in ruin to the cause he espoused, and especial misery to the faithful among his following. His one victory has been the conversion to his belief of Evangeline, his discarded love. He marries her, and, supported by her faith, stands ready to obey the next summons to duty. Here the author leaves him with the query, typical of the book:

"What fate awaited him and his new temple and the sad humanity that his second sanctuary would be reared to gladden?"

The sharp distinction which is drawn in the novel between the anarchists of the Emma Goldman order and the socialists of the school of Dr. Herron is most timely in view of the present widespread and indiscriminate denunciation of all social theorists.

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CURRENT POETRY.

A Collect for Thanksgiving Day.

By EDWIN MARKHAM.

I thank Thee, Father, for this sky,
Wherein Thy little sparrows fly;
For unseen hands that build and break
The cloud-pavilions for my sake,—
This fleeting beauty, high and wild,
Toward which I wonder, as a child.

I thank Thee for the strengthening hills,
That give bright spirit to the rills;
For blue peaks soaring up apart,
To send down music on the heart;
For tree-tops wavering soft and high,
Writing their peace against the sky;
For forest farings that have been;
For this Fall rain that shuts me in,
Giving to my low little roof
The sense of home, secure, aloof.

And thanks for morning's stir and light,
And for the folding hush of night;
For those high deities that spread
The star-filled chasm overhead;
For elfin chemistries that yield
The green fires of the April field;
For all the foam and surge of bloom;
For leaves gone glorious to their doom,—
All the wild loveliness that can
Touch the immortal in a man.

Father of Life, I thank Thee, too,
For old acquaintance, near and true,—
For friends who came into my day
And took the loneliness away;
For faith that held on to the last;
For all sweet memories of the past,—
Dear memories of my dead that send
Long thoughts of life, and of life's end,—
That make me know the light conceals
A deeper world than it reveals.

—In November *Success.*

The Unsuccessful.

By GERALDINE MEYRICK.

It was not through our Idleness we failed,
Nor lack of many a high and holy aim;
We were not cowards, tho our spirits quailed
Just at the crucial moment, and so Shame
Compassed us round; and Hope, too long bewailed,
Seems but a dream, with Affluence and Fame.
Where others pluck a bough of blossoms bright
Or golden fruit, we gather for delight
A bitter apple or a faded rose,
Or, oftener, thorns that hurt the flesh. Who knows
In what strange way we have offended Fate,
That she should ever thus our plans frustrate?
Ah, herein lies the final bitterness—
We miss the meaning of our unsuccess!

—In November *Lippincott's.*

The Secret.

By E. A. IRELAND.

He may not know my secret thought, for speech
Is the false hireling of the common crowd,
And I, who for his sake am very proud,
Will use no means that honor could impeach.
How can I tell him? Can this dull soul teach
The wild-voiced winds to waft it on a cloud,
Or set the sounding sea to chant it loud,
And shells to whisper it upon the beach?

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No! let Earth's voices sing their subtle song.
Their own dear secrets, sweeter than our thought;
Blow, winds; break, seas; and whisper, little shells!
I will be silent, self-contained, and strong,
Until he learn, by his own loving taught,
The secret that my passionate silence tells.

—In November *Harper's Magazine.*

Selections from Edwin Markham's "Lincoln and Other Poems."

A CREED.

(*To Mr. David Lubin.*)

There is a destiny that makes us brothers:
None goes his way alone:
All that we send into the lives of others
Comes back into our own.

I care not what his temples or his creeds,
One thing holds firm and fast—
That into his fateful heap of days and deeds
The soul of a man is cast.

THE BUILDERS.

I dwell near a murmur of leaves,
And my labor is sweeter than rest;
For over my head in the shade of the eaves
A throstle is building his nest.

And he teaches me gospels of joy,
As he gurgles and shouts in his toil:
It is brimming with rapture, his wild employ,
Bearing a straw for spoil.

So I know 'twas a joyous God
Who stretched out the splendor of things,
And gave to my bird the cool green sod,
A sky, and a venture of wings.

But why are my brothers so still?
They are building a lordly hall—
They are building a palace there on the hill,
But there's never a song in it all!

THE HUMMING-BIRD.

A sudden whir of eager sound—
And now a something throbs around
The flowers that watch the fountain. Look!
It touched the rose, the green leaves shook,
I think, and yet so lightly tost
That not a spark of dew was lost.

Tell me, O Rose, what thing it is
That now appears, now vanishes?
Surely it took its fire-green hue
From daybreaks that it glittered through;
Quick, for this sparkle of the dawn
Glints through the garden and is gone.

What was the message, Rose, what word;
Delight foretold, or hope deferred?

SUPPLICATION.

Give me heart-touch with all that live,
And strength to speak my word;
But if that is denied me, give
The strength to live unheard.

A Voice.

By THEODOSIA GARRISON.

The land of all forgetting calls to me,
"Shake off the yoke of cruelties that be,
The thoughts that tear the heart and taunt the brain
With the slow striving of incessant pain,
The stabs that make the wound's entirety.

"One step from life—my quiet urgeth thee—
Enter and peace shall fall on thee again
As on the long parched field the cool of rain"—
The land of all forgetting calls to me.

"My poppy plains stretch silent to the sea
Unswayed by wandering winds of memory.
Oh, weary soul, oh, thing of rent and stain,
Ye shall not ask me of my balm in vain!"
The land of all-forgetting calls to me.

—In November *Munsey.*

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"Coffee and Cakes," by Mrs. Rorer, contains many choice recipes; sent free for your grocer's address.

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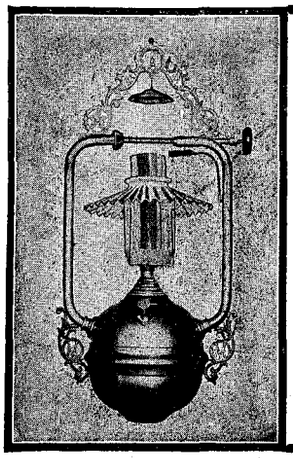

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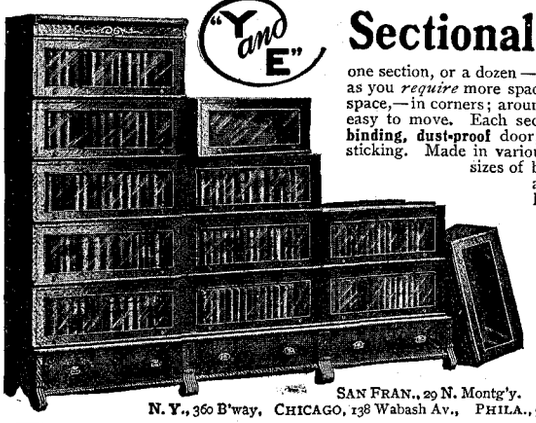

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PERSONALS.

Mr. Low as Sewer Inspector.—Seth Low, the mayor-elect of New York, is an old political campaigner, despite his academic life during recent years. He served two terms as mayor of Brooklyn, and made a vigorous, tho unsuccessful, campaign for election as the first mayor of Greater New York. *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia) relates an amusing incident that occurred during Mr. Low's term in the Brooklyn mayoralty chair:

"Mr. Low went into office as mayor of Brooklyn on a reform platform, and promptly inaugurated a series of striking reforms. In the Brooklyn City Hall he soon became known to the reporters, and others who had business to do with him, as a unique executive. Instead of looking upon his office as a side issue, he took hold of it just as tho it were his own private business, giving it all his time and attention.

"Contractors and others who did business for the city soon learned of Mr. Low's peculiarity in this respect. If there was a piece of work under way for the municipality, Mr. Low could always be depended on to come around and look at it and watch its progress.

"Among other enterprises planned and carried out under his administration was the construction of a twelve-foot drainage sewer in South Brooklyn, and Mr. Low made it his business to get around regularly to inspect the work.

"It happened one day that a new foreman was in charge. When the mayor arrived he went down and walked into the brick part of the sewer. He had not gone very far when the foreman came rushing after him, and said:

"'Here, you! What are you doing there?'

"'I am simply looking around,' replied the mayor meekly.

"'Well, you can look around outside; you can probably see more there.'

"'But,' protested the mayor, still very meekly, 'I don't want to look around outside; I want to look around inside.'

"'Well, you can't; see? We don't have people coming in here and interfering with the work.'

"'Oh, all right,' and with that the mayor walked out.

"Just as he stepped out of the excavation the contractor came upon the scene, and greeted Mr. Low effusively. The foreman took in the meeting, and after Mr. Low had gone he said to the contractor:

"'Who was that man you just shook hands with?'

"'That? Why, that was the mayor.'

"'The who?'

"'The mayor.'

"'Murder and bones! And I chucked him out.'

"The contractor and his foreman were much worked up over the incident; but Mr. Low said the foreman was only doing his duty."

A Literary Experience of Alexandre Dumas.—Alexandre Dumas, *père*, it is admitted, has allowed his name to be used on the title-page of books that he did not write. On one occasion, however, as is related by the *Intermediaire des Chercheurs*, Dumas allowed another man's name to appear on the title-page of a drama that he himself had practically written. M. Harel, the director of the Odeon, in Paris, had submitted to him a play by a young country lawyer, Frédéric Gaillardet. There was good material in the play, but it was impossible to stage it, and Dumas rewrote most of it. Gaillardet was surprised to receive from Dumas a letter as follows:

"SIR: Harel, with whom I am in constant business relations, has asked me some advice concerning a play from you which he desires to stage. I take with pleasure this occasion of opening the theatrical career to a young *confrère* whom I have not the honor to know, but to whom I sincerely

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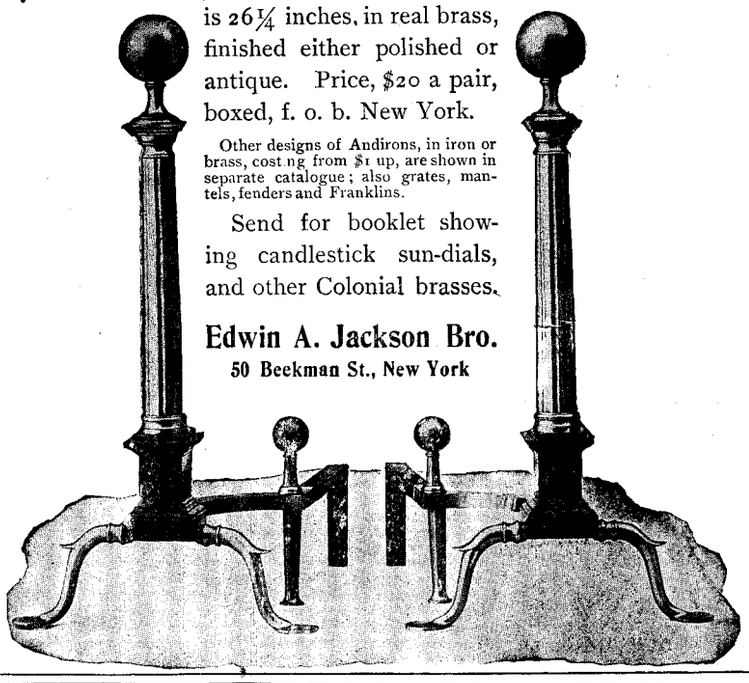

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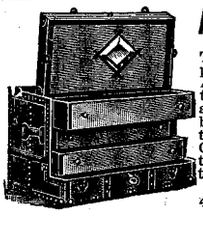

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wish success. I have overcome all the difficulties accompanying rehearsal, and your piece, as it looks now, seems to have chances of success. Needless to say, sir, you will remain the only author, and my name will not be mentioned; otherwise I would cut from the play what I have been glad to add to it. If you consider as a service what I have done for you, allow me to make you a present of it and not to sell it to you. Come to Paris as soon as possible, sir, because 'La Tour de Nesles' will be played in fifteen days at the latest. With best compliments,

"ALEXANDRE DUMAS."

The truth is that if the jovial Dumas had taken back his property, nothing but a mere skeleton would have remained of Gaillardet's play. Harel attempted to suppress on that account the name of Gaillardet. There resulted from his action a duel and lawsuit which Dumas lost. "La Tour de Nesles" was played 800 times in succession, interdicted and played again in 1861, the name of Dumas appearing on the posters at the request of Gaillardet himself. It may be interesting to add that Frédéric Gaillardet used later on the money he made with "La Tour de Nesles" to found the *Courrier des États-Unis* in New York.

President McKinley and a Reporter.—The following incident, illustrating the late President's kindness of heart, is related by *The Chautauquan* (Cleveland, O.):

"During one of his Congressional campaigns he was followed from place to place by a reporter for a paper of opposite political faith, who is described as being one of those 'shrewd, persistent fellows who are always at work, quick to see an opportunity, and skilled in making the most of it.' While Mr. McKinley was annoyed by the misrepresentation to which he was almost daily subjected, he could not help admiring the skill and persistency with which he was assailed. His admiration, too, was not unmixed with compassion, for the reporter was ill, poorly clad, and had an annoying cough. One night, Mr. McKinley took a closed carriage for a near-by town at which he was announced to speak. The weather was wretchedly raw and cold, and what followed is thus described:

"He had not gone far when he heard that cough, and knew that the reporter was riding with the driver in the exposed seat. The Major called to the driver to stop, and alighted. 'Get down off that seat, young man,' he said. The reporter obeyed, thinking the time for the Major's vengeance had come. 'Here,' said Mr. McKinley, taking off his overcoat, 'you put on this overcoat and get into that carriage.'

"'But, Major McKinley,' said the reporter, 'I guess you don't know who I am. I have been with you the whole campaign, giving it to you every time you spoke, and I am going over to-night to rip you to pieces if I can.'

"'I know,' said Mr. McKinley, 'but you put on this coat and get inside, and get warm so that you can do a good job.'"

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Extreme Rudeness.—VOICE IN TELEPHONE: "Are you 55?"

FAIR LISTENER: "How rude you are to ask a lady her age!"—*Tit-Bits.*

At Tech.—GREASER: "Did you hear about Jones?"

GRINDER: "No. What is it? I noticed he did not come back this year."

"GREASER: "The faculty pardoned him out two years before his term was served."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

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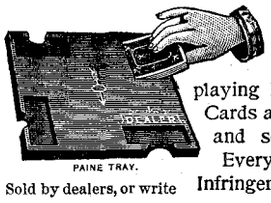

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Visible: MAGISTRATE (to prisoner): "Have you any visible means of support?"

PRISONER: "Yes, sir, your honor. (To his wife, a laundress)—Bridget, stand up so that the Coort kin see yez."—*Tit-Bits.*

How it Happened.—PAT: "So Kelly is dead?"

MIKE: "Yis. He hadn't an inimy in th' wur-r-uld!"

PAT: "Phat did he doi of?"

MIKE: "He was killed in a foight!"—*Puck.*

No Good.—SCHOOL TEACHER: "Now, Bobby, spell needle."

BOBBY: "N-e-i-d-l-e, needle,"

TEACHER: "Wrong. There is no 'i' in needle."

BOBBY: "Well, 'tain't a good needle, then."—*Tit-Bits.*

He Explains.—"This is jest a gentle hint," observed the farmer, whose son had come home from college, as he slips a hoe and rake into a golf-bag. "How's that?" "Well, when he feels he needs exercise, he kin go to his golf-bag an' find out jest how he kin git some!"—*Puck.*

The Blessings of Fashion.—DOWNER: "I am very glad it is good form not to wear a watch with a dress-suit."

UPPER: "Why?"

DOWNER: "Because I never have my watch and dress-suit at the same time."—*Tit-Bits.*

Room for All.—WIFE: "There's a burglar down in the cellar, Henry."

HUSBAND: "Well, my dear, we ought to be thankful that we are upstairs."

WIFE: "But he'll come up here."

HUSBAND: "Then we'll go down in the cellar, my dear. Surely a ten-room house ought to be big enough to hold three people without crowding."—*The Pittsburg Index.*

Breakfast at Home.—"Well, madam," says the head of the house, who has apparently got out of bed on the wrong side, "what have you got for breakfast this morning? Boiled eggs, eh? Seems to me you never have anything but boiled eggs. Boiled Erebus! And what else, madam, may I ask?"

"Mutton-chops, my dear," says the wife, timidly.

"Mutton-chops!" echoes the husband, bursting into a peal of sardonic laughter—"mutton-chops! I could have guessed it. By the living Jingo, madam, if ever I eat another meal inside of this house——" And, jamming on his hat and slamming the door, the aggrieved man bounds down the stairs and betakes himself to the restaurant.

"What'll you have, sir?" says the waiter, politely, handing him the bill of fare.

"Ah," says the guest, having glanced over it, "let me see. Bring me two boiled eggs and a mutton-chop!"—*Tit-Bits.*

A "Jolly" Dialog (By AINTANY HOPE).—"Good afternoon, Lady Mickleham," I remarked, smiling to myself at my cleverness.

"Is that all you have to say?" answered Dolly, gracefully swinging the kitten by its tail.

"I've got to start the conversation somehow," I replied quickly, casting about for an epigram.

"Yes, but you ought to say something really

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bright, you know. Here we're halfway down the page and haven't a *bon mot* to our credit. Come! Make a pun if you can't do anything else."

"I can't think of one bad enough," I responded in dismay, absently putting forward the hands of the onyx clock.

"Then we'd better come to business. What is your object in calling so regularly? You've been at it now for a longer time than I care to mention. Now——"

"I guess I must be going," I remarked with graceful *finesse*, and reached for my hat; but Dolly smilingly placed it on the floor and put her foot through it, with a touch of firmness, as I thought.

"It's no use, Mr. Carter," she went on, "Mrs. Hilary knows everything about us."

"Then she knows a great deal more than you or I or any of our readers," said I, greatly relieved to have made a witty remark at last.

"You know she passed us in her automobile Sunday," said Dolly, pensively plucking the fur from the kitten's back.

"Mrs. Hilary," I replied impressively, capturing the kitten, "Mrs. Hilary knows nothing. A woman who knows half what she tells will tell all."

"Oh you delightful cynic!" cried Dolly admiringly, kissing me. "And we'll have dear old Dr. Feebly to perform the ceremony, won't we?"

In my sudden agitation I dropped the kitten down the back of my neck.

"Now you've done it!" said Dolly, pouting. "You've lost the only means we had of filling up the gaps in the conversation. We'll have to end the chapter."

Seeing the force of her observation I rushed to the club and buried myself in absinthe and repartee with the appreciative butler. — *Harvard Lampoon.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

November 18.—General Kitchener reports that since November 7 the British columns have killed 43 Boers, wounded 16, and captured 297.

November 20.—British troops seize two Boer commands near Pretoria, capturing 54 men.

November 22.—Twenty arrests are made in Johannesburg on a charge of conspiracy.

SOUTH AMERICA.

November 21.—Colombian rebels capture the town of Colon, and marines are landed from the United States war-ship *Machias* to guard the railway station.

November 22.—The Colombian Government informs the United States Consul-general Gudger that it can not guarantee protection for the Isthmian railway; renewed hostilities are reported, and the city of Panama is threatened by Colombian troops.

November 23.—The Colombians win fresh victories south of Panama; the United States gunboat *Marietta* arrives at Colon.

November 24.—The Colombian gunboat *General Pinzon* arrives at Colon and its commander threatens to bombard the city.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 19.—It is reported that Mr. Dickinson has requested the Government of Bulgaria to send troops to surround the captors of Miss

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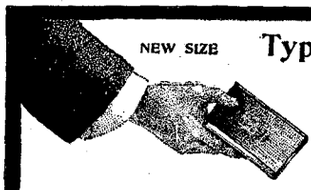

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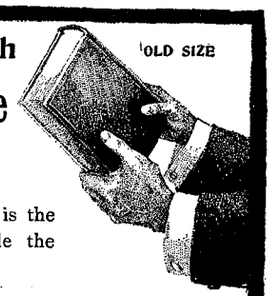

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Stone, who have been located in a mountain defile.

November 21.—A religious riot takes place in Athens as the result of a proposition to translate the Gospels into modern Greek.

Queen Draga of Servia takes poison, after a quarrel with the King, but her attempt at suicide proves unsuccessful.

November 22.—Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, former German Ambassador to Great Britain, dies in London.

November 23.—Serious conflicts between Catalan students and soldiers occur in Barcelona.

November 24.—The Greek cabinet resigns, as a result of the Athens riots, and a new cabinet is named, headed by M. Zaimis.

Domestic.

November 18.—The new isthmian canal treaty between the United States and Great Britain is signed at the State Department by Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote.

November 19.—The National Reciprocity Convention meets in Washington; Charles H. Clark, of Philadelphia, speaks in favor of protection, and a committee is appointed to call on President Roosevelt.

Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, of New York, is appointed first bishop of the Diocese of Western Massachusetts.

November 20.—The National Reciprocity Convention passes resolutions recommending the extension of the principle of reciprocity "only where it can be done without injury to any of our home interests."

Thirty men are caught in a Colorado gold-mine by fire, and only one is rescued alive.

November 21.—Employes of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad go on strike in New York.

The resignation of Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn is accepted by President Roosevelt, and Clayton McMichael is appointed postmaster of Philadelphia.

November 22.—President Roosevelt appoints Major William Croizier chief of ordnance, with rank of brigadier-general, to succeed Gen. A. R. Buffington, retired.

Governor Van Sant of Minnesota writes to several other governors with a view to taking action against the recently organized railroad trust.

November 24.—Governor Van Sant announces his intention of calling a special session of the Minnesota legislature to take action against the Great Northern Pacific combination.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior is made public, showing satisfactory progress in dealing with Indian affairs, public lands, and pensions.

A heavy storm of wind and rain sweeps over New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts, inflicting considerable damage along the coast.

American Dependencies.

November 17.—*Philippines:* A force of marines attack a strong position at Sojoton, Samar, destroying three camps, killing thirty men, and capturing guns and stores.

November 24.—A company of the Nineteenth Regiment captures a fort on the island of Bohol, in the Visayan group.

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Problem 611.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By H. W. BARRY.

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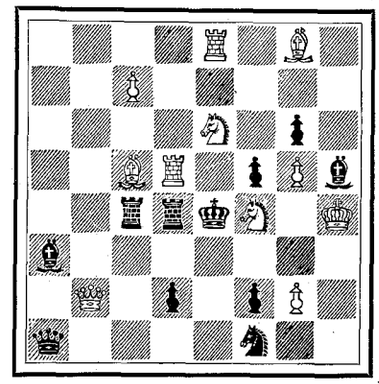

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4 R 1 B 1; 2 P 5; 4 S 1 p 1; 2 B R 1 p P b; 2 r r k S 1 K; b 7; 1 Q 1 p 1 p P 1; q 4 s 2.

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Problem 612.

By H. B. FEAST.

From *The B. C. M.*

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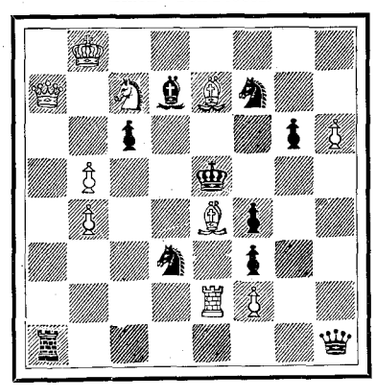

White—Ten Pieces.

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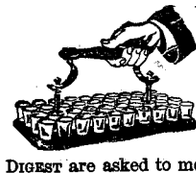

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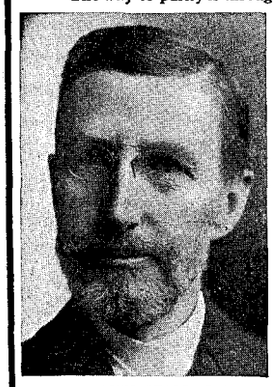

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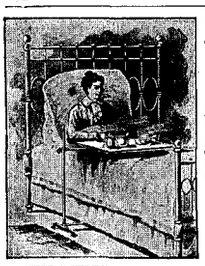

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In comparing Lasker with Morphy, it is often asserted that, while both are accurate to a degree hardly attained by any other Masters of Chess, the former is a plodding, uninteresting player, in great contrast with the brilliancy of the latter. These two games show that while Morphy may be always brilliant, yet the present Champion can be just as brilliant when opportunity is given.

The notes are by Emil Kemeny, in *The North American*, Philadelphia.

Philidor Defense.

	MORPHY. *White.*	HARRWITZ. *Black.*		MORPHY. *White.*	HARRWITZ. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	19	R x B P	K—R sq
2	Kt—K B 3	P—Q 3	20	R—R 4	B—B sq (d)
3	P—Q 4	P x P	21	B x Kt	B P x B
4	Q x P	Kt—Q B 3	22	R—K B sq	Q—K 3
5	B—Q Kt 5	B—Q 2 (a)	23	Kt—Kt 5	Q—Kt sq
6	B x Kt	B x B (b)	24	R—B 2	P—Q R 3 (e)
7	B—Kt 5	P—K B 3	25	Kt x B P	R—Q B sq
8	B—R 4	Kt—R 3	26	Kt—Q 5	B x Kt
9	Kt—B 3	Q—Q 2	27	P x B	R—B 2 (f)
10	Castles	B—K 2	28	P—B 4	B—K 2
11	Q R—Q sq	Castles	29	R—R 5	Q—K sq
12	Q—B 4 ch	R—B 2	30	P—B 5 (g)	R x B P
13	Kt—Q 4	Kt—Kt 5	31	R x P ch	K x R
14	P—K R 3	Kt—K 4	32	Q—R 5 ch	K—Kt sq
15	Q—K 2	P—K Kt 4 (c)	33	Kt x B ch	K—Kt 2 (h)
16	B—Kt 3	R—Kt 2	34	Kt—B 5 ch	K—Kt sq
17	Kt—B 5	R—Kt 3	35	Kt x P (i)	Resigns.
18	P—B 4	P x P			

(a) A similar position is brought about in a variation of the Ruy Lopez, when Black plays on third turn P—Q 3 and continues P x P and B—Q 2.

(b) Better, perhaps, was P x B.

(c) Black at this stage had a rather difficult game to defend. White threatened P—K B 4. The move selected weakens the King's side, and White will be able to play his Kt—B 5.

(d) He could not double Rooks on the Kt file, for in that case White wins speedily with R x P ch, Q—R 5 ch and Q x R mate.

(e) B x Kt would have been answered with Q x Kt, and Black can not well defend the Queen's wing.

(f) He could not play Q x P, for R x P ch, Q—R 5 ch, and eventually Kt x B, was threatening.

(g) Brilliant and decisive. Black can not an-

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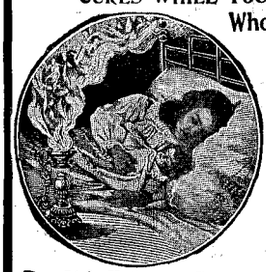

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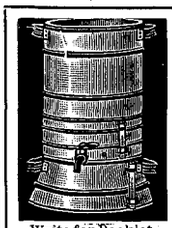

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swer P x P, for Q x P ch would follow. If, however, R x P is played, then the R x P ch continuation is at White's disposal.

(h) If Q x Kt, then Q x R ch follows, and White wins the Queen, for if K—R sq is played, White continues R—B 5 and R—R 5. If, however, Q—Kt 2 is selected by Black, then Q—K 8 ch and R—B 7 is White's play.

(i) The final stroke. If Black moves the Queen, then Q x R ch follows.

Ruy Lopez.

	LEE. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3	B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3
4	B—R 4	Kt—B 3
5	P—Q 3	P—Q 3
6	P—B 3(a)	P—Q Kt 4
7	B—B 2	P—Kt 3
8	P—Q R 4	B—Q Kt 2
9	Q Kt-Q 2	B—Kt 2
10	Kt—B sq	P—Q 4
11	Q—K 2	Castles
12	Kt—Kt 3	Q—Q 3
13	Castles	K R—K sq
14	P—R 3	Kt—Q R 4
15	B—Q 2	P—B 4
16	K R-Q sq (b)	Q—B 2
17	Q—K sq	P—B 5 (c)
18	P-Q 4 (d)	Kt x P
19	Kt x Kt	P x Kt
20	Kt x P (e)	B x Kt
21	P x B	Q x P
22	B—K 3	Kt—B 3
23	P—Q Kt 3	Kt—R 4 (f)
24	P—Q Kt 4	Kt—B 3
25	R—Q 7(g)	R—K 2
26	R(Q 7)-Q sq	R—Q sq
27	R x R ch	Kt x R
28	P x P	P x P
29	Q—Q 2	Kt—K 3
30	P—R 4	B—B 3
31	R—R 6	R—Q 2
32	Q—K sq	B—Kt 2
33	R—R 5	P—B 4
34	P—Kt 3	P—B 5
35	P x P	Kt x P
36	B—Q 4	Q—K B 4
37	Q—K 3	R x B (h)
38	P x R	Q—Kt 5 ch
39	K—B sq	Q—Kt 7 ch
40	K—K sq	Q—Kt 8 ch
41	K—Q 2	P—B 6 ch
42	Q x P (i)	Q x P ch
43	K-Q sq (k)	P—K 6
44	B-Kt 3 ch	K—Kt 2
45	P—Q 5 ch	K—R 3
46	Q—K sq	B—B sq (l)
47	Resigns.	

(a) This move followed by B—B 2; Q Kt 2; Kt—B sq and Kt—K 3 or Kt—Kt 3, forms a variation introduced by Steinitz. He always, to maintain his two Bishops, guarded the K P and played for a King-side attack by advancing the K R P. As a rule he did not play Castles in this variation.

(b) P—B 4 would be answered with P x K P, attacking the Kt.

(c) Necessary, for P—B 4 was now threatening.

(d) A bold attempt to free the game; the play, however, caused the loss of a valuable Pawn.

(e) B x P would have been answered with P x P or with B x B and P x P; in either case White's game becomes hopeless.

(f) White now has hardly any better play than P—Q Kt 4, which enables Black to maintain the strong position he occupies on the Queen's wing.

(g) Loss of time.

(h) Brilliant play, which forces a win, as the continuation shows.

(i) He could not play K x P on account of Kt—Q 4 ch winning the Queen.

(k) K—B sq was not available on account of Kt—K 7 ch.

(l) A beautiful wind-up. Black now threatens B—B 6 ch. If White plays Q x Q, then P x Q follows, and the Pawn can not be stopped.

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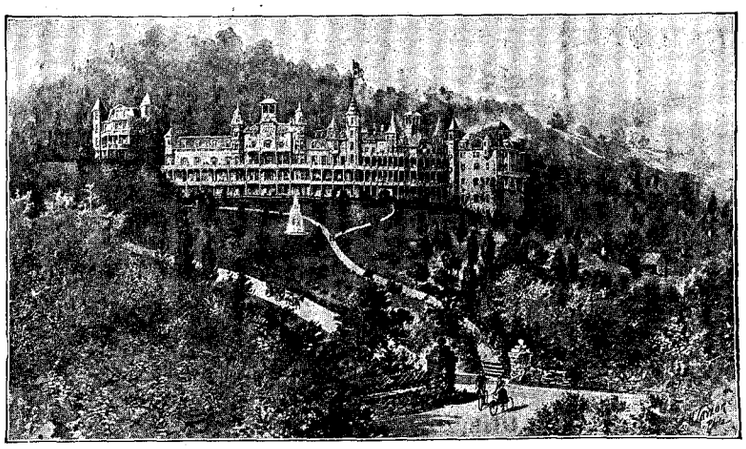

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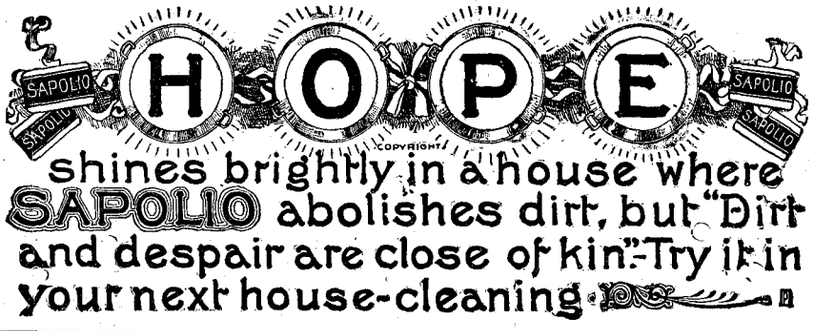

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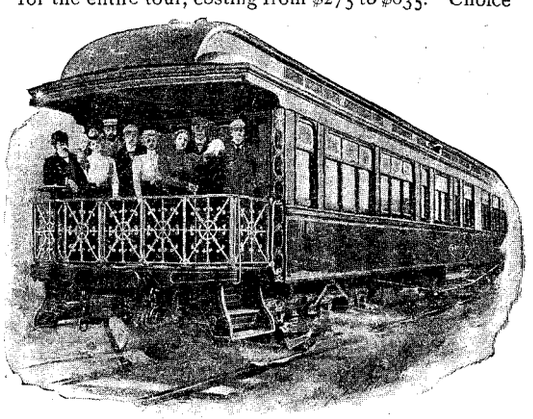

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